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CENTRAL AFRICAN PROBLEMS DISCUSSED

Dakar AFRICA in French Dec 79 pp 17-19

[Article by Paul Malekou]

[Text] Born on 17 November 1938 in Fougamou (Gabon), Paul Malékou holds a law degree (Public Law and Political Science). He graduated with the rank of administrative adjutant from the Institute of Advanced Overseas Studies (formerly, ENFOM [expansion unknown]). Following various administrative assignments with the Bas-Rhin Prefecture (Strasbourg) and the Ministry of Labor (Place Fontenoy) in Paris, he was named technical advisor with the ministry of labor and social affairs and assigned to Port Gentil as head of the Inter-regional Labor Service of the Gabon Center, to replace a technical assistant. He entered the political life in April 1964 and he has held several successive ministerial positions:

1964/65, minister of labor and social affairs;

1965/68, minister of national education, youth and sports and civil service;

1968/69, minister of coordination with the presidency of the republic entrusted with foreign affairs;

1969/74, minister of state entrusted with public works, transportation, housing and urbanism.

He has been a member of the Political Bureau of the Gabonese Democratic Party since March 1968.

He was named general manager of ASECNA [Agency for Air Navigation Safety in Africa and Madagascar] in November 1974. Malekou participated in the creation of the African Civil Aviation Commission (AFCAC) and he was a member of the board of directors of Air-Afrique from 1968 to 1973.

He is a non-commercial pilote with close to 1,000 hours of flying time to his credit. He owns his own plane. Paul Malékou is married and the father of five children.

Due to the reserve which my duties as an official of an international--and what is more, African--institution implies, I was more inclined to be a silent and passive spectator of the drama being endured by three Central African countries and their population.

No native of that region--any Central African, as the late President Boganda would have called them-- particularly the generation prior to independence, could remain indifferent to the events in Chad, CAR and Equatorial Guinea.

Except for Equatorial Guinea, the other two states--former territories of French Equatorial Africa (FEA)--were politically and economically part of the other territories of the Federation made up of Gabon, Middle Congo and, to some extent, Cameroon.

Of the four territories making up the former FEA, only Gabon and Chad retained their original names following their independence. The Congo first became Congo-Brazzaville, then plain Congo, as soon as Congo-Leopoldville changed to Congo-Kinshasa, then Zaire. The territory of Oubangui-Chari became the Central African Republic. It is neither chance nor a neologism born of our founding fathers' fertile imagination. The CAR concept is a whole program, that of the late President Boganda.

Like President Leopold Sedar Senghor, President Barthelemy Boganda--who was then the uncontested FEA leader with both the Grand Council and the French National Assembly--was fighting for overall independence within the Federation. CAR was the constitutional name of this unitarian state which was created from the four FEA territories. This very theme prompted the struggle of the "FEA" students within the Federation of Students From Black Africa in France, terror of colonial governors and prime ministers appointed under the terms of the Defferre Outline Law. In short, CAR was full of President Boganda's hope to lead the populations of these four territories toward independence in orderly fashion and in close ranks. The flag of the present CAR is also the symbol of this noble aspiration.

Vanished Cohesion

Boganda having prematurely died, the colonial authorities flattered Gabonese pride and "national" particularism, dividing to rule better. The following comments were made to our leaders of that time: the wealthy and prosperous Gabonese territory was, in fact, providing 65 percent of the Federation's budget; Gabon should no longer be CAR's Cinderella after having been the Federation's; Gabon should no longer be counted upon to be the "milking cow." These comments were simple and elementary, if not rudimentary. However, they were to sway the decision against an overall independence, for a scattered independence, territory by territory. Independence granted for each state proved fatal to the grand design of Boganda and some of his political friends.

With the independence, the cohesion created by joint federal institutions disappeared as fast as national self-interests appeared. These interests became crystallized all the more deeply as they were new and often inspired by outsiders against next door neighbors. Among the leaders of the four territories--or new states--, ties were personalized as the sole result of having moved within the same former federal administrations, the same former political or union groups, having attended the same former federal schools and, some time later, the same FEA or FOM [expansion unknown] House in Paris Students' Village. Any reference to regional solidarity or to common interests was nothing more than a figure of diplomatic style in official speeches.

Attempts at Regrouping

However passed the first moments of euphoria resulting from independence, the political leaders became aware of the void and they tried several regional regrouping on a political, economic and cultural footing. Under President Leon Mba's impetus--the "Old Man" and doyen of the region's chiefs of state--, a project was formulated which again took up Boganda's grand design: the Union of Republics of Central Africa (URAC). However, despite its promoters' generosity, the project came a little too late and the football matches between Congo and Gabon put a final end to the project while sealing the almost visceral dislike which Leon Mba and Abbey Fulbert Youlou felt for each other.

Yet, the Equatorial Customs Union (UDE) was to survive the temperamental moods of the chiefs of state, particularly those of Gabon and Congo, who acted as regional leaders. Later on, this Customs Union took in Cameroon to become the Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa (UDEAC). The purpose of this latter institution was to integrate the fiscal, economic and industrial policies of member states. It subsequently served as a model for the future CEAO and ECOWAS.

Still on the economic level, a Transequatorial Communications Agency assumed responsibility for all the infrastructures of the joint land transportation system: the old No 4 federal highway between Libreville and Dolisie (now Loubomo); the Congo-Ocean Railway (CFCO); the Congo-Oubangui waterway between Brazzaville and Bangui; the ports of Pointe Noire, Brazzaville and Bangui; and the Bangui-Fort Lamy (now Ndjamena) road. In the cultural domain, a decentralized university known as the Foundation for Higher Education in Central Africa (FESAC) was set up with schools of medicine, law and the humanities and a teachers' training college for the professoriat in Brazzaville; an agricultural college in Mbaiki (CAR); a polytechnic institute in Libreville; and later on, a school of sciences in Fort Lamy.

Aborted Attempts at Regrouping

The Congolese revolution, with its inspired and accompanying socialism, proved fatal to most joint institutions, particularly those with headquarters in the Congo. The governments of the other states hesitated to send their citizens learn about materialistic dialectic on the banks of the Congo. On that score, they seemed to prefer Moscow. Brazzaville's schools and institutes were

quickly abandoned by Gabonese, Chadian and CAR students. Budding national universities sprung up all over. The new Congolese authorities nationalized ATHE's joint property and created their own Congolese Transportation Agency (ATC), depriving the enclaved countries of CAR and Chad of the effects of this economic solidarity. The Economic Union--whose headquarters had luckily been recently transferred to Bangui--had, alone, resisted the devastating trend of Marxism-Leninism rushing from the banks of the great river.

In a fit of power, Ngarta Tombalbaye, president of Chad, announced he was leaving, at the same time, "Air-Afrique" and UDEAC to unite his country to Zaïre--which at the time was not hiding its intentions to swallow both CAR and Chad--in the hazy Union of Central African States (UEAC) which, in any case, did not last long.

Despite these ups and downs and regimes as disparaged as those of Tombalbaye, Bokassa or Macias Nguema, there remains an important permanent and evident factor in the region, i.e., the solidarity of our states, our fated regional mutual aid, for everything--history, geography, culture and common interests--forces us to live together, as children of the same big family.

If it had not been for events in Western Sahara, underlying rebellions in the eastern horn of Africa and conflicts in South Africa, we would be tempted to think that the area which concerns us is the soft spot of Africa.

If we were to do so, analyzing events in Chad where are intermeshed, in an indescribable ambroglio, Russian-Qadhafi, Nigerian, French, Christian-animistic, Islamic and other influences, would require real cleverness to risk any type of hypothesis on the future of that poor martyr country, consigned to personal ambitions and individual self-interests.

Solidarity as a Duty

However, while waiting for Chadian officials to bring order to their government and stop torturing the population as a whole, our attention may be directed, I believe, to the economic problems of CAR and Equatorial Guinea.

President Ahidjo and President Bongo have both taken initiatives toward their respective countries. This is all to the credit of these two chiefs of state who head the only countries of the area, in which stability prevails. It would be a pity if they were to stop after such a good start. Due to their respective position and the relative prosperity of their country, they are duty bound to be solidary with those countries awakening from the nightmare.

Would that be interfering with the internal affairs of those countries to call a conference within the framework of UDEAC, for exemple, together with the CAR and Equatorial Guinean governments? To formulate a priority aid program for the economic recovery of these countries?

Cameroon's and Gabon's own economies would be unable to develop harmoniously if armies of exiles seeking work in economically sounder countries crowded

their borders, swelling the ranks of the unemployed and jeopardizing a social environment which, we are prone to believe, will always present the same serenity.

For CAR and Equatorial Guinea, and later Chad, aiming at the integration and reintegration of joint institutions of regional or sub-regional cooperation in the economic, technical and cultural domain does not deny their nationalism, nor betray their national aspiration or forego their identity.

In Central Africa, our populations need daily bread, not spectacles, especially if they are bloody and gruesome.

Not enough thought is given to this.

0557

CSO: 4400

NUMBERS, CATEGORIES OF CUBANS IN AFRICA DETAILED

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 9 Jan 80 p 5

[Text]

LONDON: Cuban forces in Africa now probably exceed 45 000 spread through 14 countries, according to British Government sources.

A breakdown of the latest figures of Cuban involvement in the continent show there are 19 000 Cuban military personnel in Angola, with another 6 500 involved in development aid there.

The sources said that, despite speculation that Cuban activity might be scaled down in response to international or domestic pressures, no reduction occurred during 1979.

The main concentration of Cuban troops in Africa is still about 34 000 compared with about half that number in 1977.

Angola has by far the largest concentration of Cubans. After that Ethiopia has about 15 000, most of them combat troops and another 450 civilians.

Throughout Africa, Cuban military personnel are outnumbered roughly five to one by the local military.

"Cuba has now begun to send comparatively large

numbers of civilian advisers to a few selected African countries, her main contribution to development aid being the provision of personnel rather than finance or technology, two fields in which she is less able to compete successfully with other aid donors," the sources said.

They added that most Cuban civilians had some military training and in Cuba some of the technicians were undoubtedly involved in organising the Angolan home guard.

Cuban presence in other African countries was (civilians in brackets):

Guinea 350 (50), Congo up to 300 (75), Mozambique 200 (600), Equatorial Guinea 200 (50), Guinea Bissau between 50 and 100 (30), Zambia up to 100 with Zapu forces, Tanzania up to 50 (150), Sao Tome and Principe up to 50 (100), Madagascar up to 50, Benin up to 50, classified as security advisers, and Cape Verde between 10 and 15 civilian personnel.

"Since November 1975, when the Cubans played a ma-

jor role in securing the victory of the MPLA, there has been a considerable increase in the number of Cuban troops in the country," the sources said.

"At its peak, the highest estimate was 20 000 in May 1978, 2½ years after the establishment of the MPLA Government in Luanda."

Of the 6 500 civilian Cubans in Angola, 1 300 were said to be construction workers, building low cost housing around Luanda. Another 800 were medical personnel.

"While quantitatively significant, the training they are able to give is likely to be rudimentary in view of Cuba's low standards in the medical field," the sources said.

"About 1 000 are student teachers helping mainly in primary education, although their lack of knowledge of Portuguese presents a handicap in this field."

In Ethiopia, there were 17 000 Cuban troops when the Ogaden war ended in March 1978. Only about 2 000 have been withdrawn since then. Sapa

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BACKGROUND ON ACCT MEETING GIVEN

Paris LE MONDE in French 19 Dec 79 p 29

[Article by Jacques Decornoy]

[Text] Lome--The Cultural and Technical Cooperation Agency (ACCT) held its sixth general conference at Lome from 12 to 15 October. Its board of directors met previously in the capital of Togo. The delegates were essentially in agreement on the principle of an extraordinary session in March 1980 in Paris. No one at Lome felt able to speak of success, 10 years after the establishment of the agency. The great assembly of Francophones might also have been a grand assembly of cacophony.

The ACCT includes members who are full partners*, two nations which are honorary members (Cameroon and Laos), and two "participating governments" (Quebec and New Brunswick). The organization originated at Niamey, but its headquarters is in Paris. The last general conference was held at Abidjan in 1977. Even then it was an assembly of crisis: A crisis of power, a crisis among member countries. At Abidjan, the agency agreed to a period of reflection until 1979. However, in 1978, the secretary general, Mr Dan Dicko, executed a "coup of force" and, to establish his authority, dismissed three of his assistants (LE MONDE, 1 November and 23 December 1978). The debates have begun again at Lome, by day and by night, interminable discussions in committees, in corridors, in hotel rooms. Let us forget the details, the sometimes spiteful "little phrases," the clashes between Federal Canadians and members from Quebec, between Canadians and Frenchmen, similar Belgian remarks, and the annoyance of some Africans, while others served as the main striking force.

*Member nations to the Lome Conference: Belgium, Benin, Burundi, Canada, Central African Empire, Comoro Islands, Ivory Coast, Djibouti, France, Gabon, Haiti, Upper Volta, Libya, Luxembourg, Mali, Mauritius, Monaco, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, Chad, Togo, Tunisia, Vietnam, Zaire. Honorary members: Cameroon, Laos. Participating governments: New Brunswick, Quebec.

To continue, let us say that the French are advocates (by a majority) of the solution proposed by Mr Dan Dicko: A secretary general and a single assistant without much influence. The Canadians prefer a much more decentralized structure, from which they would not be missing. A struggle for influence between the two principal financial backers of the agency.

A consensus was sought in vain. The conclusion--if one may venture to say so: Mr Dan Dicko is still the secretary general; he is flanked by his two assistants, Mr Nothomb (Belgium) and Mr Amyot (Canada). Since he is called upon to perform other duties in his own country, it appears that the latter is only a figurehead on the agency's administrative chart until the conference in March. While waiting, the nations are "requested not to present candidates for positions of assistant secretary general which are vacant. In all probability, they will not try for a consensus in March, but they will vote. "Why not vote immediately to save ourselves long days of interminable discussions, to say nothing of the cost of this conference," remarked many participants and observers. Indeed....

Obvious Unrest

One delegate--and he was not the least important of them--said to whomever would listen, "It's all the same to me whether there is one assistant secretary or 50. They are fighting over procedure and making themselves ridiculous. Why are we here? To organize committees or to help the poor countries?" A sensible question. The unrest was evident among those who came to Lome expecting to take part in high-level debates, which if they had taken place, would deal with concrete projects or with the disparity in the budget between the operating expenses and the cost of programs. The operating costs consume more than 40 percent of the budget, and the funds intended for concrete projects are not all used. The ACCT is an international organization. However, it is ultimately interested only in itself, in hiding its own problems which seem important and essential to it, when unintelligible conversations are often held in an Africa which is very poor, but not without obvious social contrasts. To be sure, plans for projects were adopted in six sectors: "Consultation; information; publishing; education; national culture and languages; science, technology and development." A scattering of activities, which has often been denounced in the past, especially in the absence of collective deliberation.

At this conference in Lome, where the French delegation was led by Mr Xavier Deniau (deputy from Loiret), and most of the other delegations were led by ministers, it was decided to open the agency to three new members: Dominica and the New Hebrides as members, and Guinea-Bissau as an honorary member. Dominica is not French-speaking, but was it the French delegation which said "it will become French-speaking" (?). No one could predict a similar fate for Guinea-Bissau, where at least the elite speak Portuguese.

Finally, the agency decided to grant special assistance to Chad and to Vietnam.* For the first time, Hanoi sent to an ACCT conference a delegation which

*Special aid will go to Cambodia (temporary assignment of doctors).

presented requests which were both modest and specific: Assistance in purchasing paper for educational development, installation of an audiovisual laboratory for teaching French, and support in publishing a French-Vietnamese dictionary. Concrete projects. Do we need a heavy bureaucratic structure to further them? In the palaces of Lome, one could not help thinking about the number of water pumps for the Sahel, books for Vietnam, mini-projects for all of the poor countries involved, could be financed with the money set aside for "operating expenses," for all types of meetings, for colloquiums and precolloquiums being organized all over the globe, where French is spoken but what do they say?

The next conference of the ACCT will be held, provisionally, at Beirut in 1981.

9174

CSO: 4400

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

TANZANIAN TROOPS LEAVE MOZAMBIQUE--Nairobi. About 5 000 Tanzanian troops who have been in Mozambique for the past four years are to return home to a heroes' welcome on February 5. Mr Pius Msekwa, executive secretary of Tanzania's ruling Chama Cha Mapinduzi Party, said the soldiers had been sent to Mozambique because of attacks by Rhodesian forces. Following the Rhodesian ceasefire their presence in Mozambique was no longer necessary.-- H.A.N.S. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Jan 80 p 7]

HOME-BOUND MOZAMBIicans' LUCRATIVE TRADE--Komatipoort--Mozambicans working in South Africa are investing their full wages in maize meal and bread and reselling them at enormous profits back home. Heavy-duty trucks loaded with bags and cartons containing foodstuffs in short supply in Mozambique have become commonplace at the Lembombo border post near Komatipoort. And, instead of having to forfeit four escudos to the rand under current exchange rate, workers returning home every month are more than trebling their wages by selling the food. Other than subsidised items such as bread and maize meal, anything bought in South Africa is allowed into Mozambique duty free. But bread in particular, and mealie-meal are among the scarcest food items in Maputo. A standard loaf of bread sells for 55c and a bag of maize meal costing R12 here, fetches up to 1 500 escudos (R37,50) when resold in smaller packets. The rand on the black market can be exchanged for 120 to 160 escudos and is not allowed in Mozambique. Anybody entering the country has to change all his money into escudos at a bank at the border post. Mozambican authorities, aware of the serious shortage, have no objections to Mozambicans bringing home food instead of money. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 31 Dec 79 p 5]

GUINEA-BISSAU-CAPE VERDE UNIFICATION--A realistic and objective action program for next year was approved by the Third Intergovernmental Conference held in Mindelo from 13 to 16 December. The document is aimed at laying concrete foundation for the unification of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde. All aspects of life in our two independent states were reviewed, but economic, financial and planning issues were particularly stressed during this meeting. [Excerpts] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 27 Dec 79 p 5]

PAIGC-PSUA AGREEMENT--Relations between the PAIGC and the PSUA [SED], as well as the support which has always been offered to our party by the latter, were strengthened by the agreement signed in Berlin on 11 December by the CNCV [expansion unknown] secretary, Comrade Olivio Pires and the secretary of the PSUA Central Committee, Comrade Horst Dohlus. The agreement confirms that, among other projects, "training will continue to be provided for party cadre in the GDR's political schools, and support will also be provided in setting up infrastructures for information and propaganda, in the operation of party schools and in the building of a museum of the armed struggle for liberation." This agreement will provide the framework for the relations between the PAIGC and the PSUA for the period 1980-1981. It was signed during a 6-day stay in the GDR of a party delegation, one of whose members was Comrade Vasco Salvador Correia, member of the CSL [Supreme Struggle Committee]. [Excerpts] [Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 3 Jan 80 p 5]

CSO: 4401

FRENCH NEWSMAN REPORTS ON FLEC ACTIVITIES

Paris LE FIGARO MAGAZINE in French 8 Dec 79 pp 66-72

[Article by Paul Sigaud: "A Journalist in the Cabinda Underground"]

[Excerpts] Dawn was already breaking behind the hills and the savannah catching the light took on tones of ochre spangled with gold. We had been walking for three hours. Having left Zaire in the dark of night to avoid the border patrols, we progressed from a blacktop highway to a road of laterite which became a path for hunters when the man at the head of the column slowed the pace and raised his rifle. The column halted.

Crouched in the bamboo, weapons resting on their thighs, the men waited for the order to get back underway. One of the two trackers was at my side. He took me by the arm: "Here, this is the border. There, beyond the first trees, is Cabinda. We've got to find out if the way is clear."

We surveyed the savannah which was awakening without the slightest bird-call or whine of mosquito. The leader's gun was raised again and the 15 men, 15 guerrillas of FLEC [Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave] resumed their way towards the forest. I had been with them for a week, the first journalist to have crossed the Cabinda [Enclave]--280 km on foot--from the dried out valleys of Lower Zaire to the combers of the Atlantic. I lived the life of the underground fighters in the bush, and of the villagers. In the shade of log huts and mud-walled houses I heard the long and painful prayer of a people fighting for their freedom, the anguished appeal of a nation persecuted by a neocolonialist Angolan Government beefed up by Cubans and Russians and forgotten by a fearful Western world that cares more about detente than about justice. It was a journey to the end of a dull, muffled and poignant revolt by way of the most discreet, most ignored anti-Marxist subversion in the world. And yet what stakes!

Smaller than the Department of the Gironde (7,300 km) and smaller in population than the town of Cambrai (30,000 souls), Cabinda is an enclave between Congo-Brazzaville to the north and Zaire to the east and south.

It was cynically incorporated into Angola on the occasion of the latter country's independence in November 1975 with the underhanded connivance of the "Red" admiral, Coutinho, founded with Portuguese power by Russians and Cubans at Luanda. This bald-faced annexation inflamed Cabindan nationalism, which protested the betrayal and correctly emphasized that Angola and Cabinda are entities distinct from each other geographically, ethnically and historically: 60 km of seacoast separate the two countries, which have no common border in fact; the Baloangos, the Makongos and the Bawoios, the three tribes of Cabinda, have no racial affinity with the Bakongos who populate northern Angola; Angola had been a Portuguese colony since 1484, whereas Cabinda was only made a Protectorate in 1885--after the fashion of the protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia--following the signing of the Treaty of Simulambuco by Lieutenant Commander Guillerme Capelo in the name of King Louis I and Baron Puna in the name of King Ibiala Mamboma.

An Easy Prey

Eighty-two years later, the "Carnation Revolution" in Lisbon tore up the encumbering parchment and turned the little enclave over to the Marxist Agostinho Neto for one reason: Cabinda is immensely rich. That is its misfortune. Were it poor, it would already be independent, and no doubt forgotten. Being rich, it has become an early prey, the indispensable support of a black-white Angolan economy. The dramatic character of Cabinda lies in its gold, its diamonds, its manganese, its phosphates, its flourishing agriculture. And above all its oil. Nicknamed "the African Kuwait"--fourth largest producer on the continent after Algeria, Libya and Nigeria--the enclave, with nearly 400 million tons of estimated reserves, brings in a billion dollars a year to Luanda. This oil is managed by the very communist Angolan Government, extracted by a series of offshore rigs by the very capitalist Gulf Oil Corporation and protected against possible nationalist attacks by the very Castroite "barbudos." This bizarre cooperation that has made the United States into the objective ally of a repressive regime has claimed one immediate victim--Cabinda--and a potential conquered party: the whole Western world. Carter has put a premium on aggression and gulf pays the aggressors.

Four stakes covered with banana leaves, a table made of bamboo trees and a half-dozen beds made from hand-grenade cases. Serving simultaneously as training camp, rest center and logistic base, this is the first permanent underground headquarters of the FLEC in the southern part of the country, 3 hours' march from the Zairian border. The FLEC flag, the flag of Free Cabinda--three horizontal bands, green, yellow and black surrounded by a red circle--attached to two branches on the back of an 18-year-old lieutenant waved gently in the moist air. Matched against enemies six times their number and much better equipped, these men in rags, without shoes, have only an incongruous mixed bag of weapons--Russian Kalachnikovs, Belgian FAL's, Israeli Uzis, Portuguese G3's--captured from the enemy or bought from the Zairians. Ammunition is short--each soldier has only two clips--and the heavy weapons--recoil-less cannon, machine-guns, 12.7

rocket-launchers and mortars--are buried in safe places waiting for better days. After a short staff meeting to decide the path to be followed, 15 men move off to make their way along the path. Six hours of march before we reached the next underground post.

Wide Open Field for Cuba

Founded in 1963 after the fusion of three nationalist movements, FLEC for 15 years had a haphazard existence under the patronage of two operetta-type revolutionaries, first Luis Ranque Franque, then Henriques Tiago N'Zita, who always cared more for the comfort of Zairian villas and Parisian hotels than for the rigors of guerrilla warfare. In August 1978 Francisco Xavier Lubota was made president of the Front. This man of 47 with a baby face, excellent speaker and reputed to have integrity, wants to "mark out the difference" as he often repeats, and confer upon his organization the honorable character it has often lacked. With a licentiate degree in political science, speaking four African dialects and three European languages, Mr Lubota can manage in Portuguese, French and English.

"The funny thing about the Americans and the Europeans," Mr Lubota told me, "is this famous detente, which has tied their hands and left the field open to the Soviets and the Cubans in Africa. Imagine how naive they are: they still believe that Angolan communism will evolve towards a certain moderation and that sooner or later Luanda will need them. In the meantime Gulf Oil Corporation is allowing itself to be used in a monstrous paradox: Western technology and money are helping the Soviets and their allies in an enterprise of subversion that aims at the overthrow of all of Africa that is still free. Gulf's dollars are used to pay the Cubans and supply weapons for this sinister comedy. The strategic and economic importance of Cabinda is part of the evidence. Moscow understood it before Washington did. This country is situated right at the heart of all the big problems of Central Africa. If Cabinda were to be freed and removed from the Marxist hegemony once and for all, Angola once deprived of its oil could no longer survive. Luanda would come closer to the west out of necessity. Once Angola is in the Western camp, Zaire could resume shipment of its copper on the railroad that terminates at Benguela. Besides, Angola in the Western camp would no longer give shelter to the Namibian terrorists of SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization], which would give comfort to South Africa. Up to now only President Mobutu of Zaire, King Hassan II of Morocco and King Khaled of Saudi Arabia have given any attention to the cause for which I fight. I don't despair of convincing others to do the same."

The Means at Hand

Meanwhile FLEC is getting organized with the means at hand. Two thousand five hundred armed guerrillas control a third of the country--mostly forests and some savannahs--which is divided from north to south in five regions where are located some forty permanent bases. Stationed at each base are

50 soldiers and a handful of scouts to gather information on enemy movements. The troop disposition is complemented by five task force groups of 60 men each, whose mobility and courage have made them into genuine sappers--North Vietnamese style--specialized in sabotage, attacks on barracks and motorized convoys. Two things struck me on this expedition: first the discipline and devotion of these strongly Catholic underground fighters, for whom kicking the Angolans and the Cubans out of Cabinda seems to be a sacred duty. Then, the total solidarity of the peasant population with the struggle carried on by FLEC and the extreme complicity that exists between its fighters and the captive people. We were hidden, fed and furnished information by these villagers who came forward spontaneously to make contact with our scouts. This is Maoist strategy--"Revolutionaries are like a fish in the water"--but in the service of anti-Marxism.

"Our most important objective is to hold on to the permanent bases," I was told by Capt Antonio Barros, a half-breed with an angular face and metallic hair, in charge of operations. "In the case of some of these well protected bases that is relatively easy. For other more exposed ones the task requires means we do not possess. Now once a base is lost it is practically impossible to take it back. That is why we must get out of this vicious circle: very little ammunition, so very few ambushes, and very few ambushes means very few weapons and cartridges captured."

The forest was growing light. After a 4 hours' march our column emerged from the high, full-grown trees and halted at a clearing with stunted bushes that bordered the strategic Tchiowa-Dinge road. Captain Barros deployed the underground fighters along the embanking at each side of the asphalt and had the automatic rifle mounted a hundred meters further down the road. We had to wait for nightfall before the Angolan army truck appeared on which information had been received in the morning that made it expected much earlier. The ambush closed in on it with the speed of a cobra. A burst of gunfire killed the driver, and three hand grenades killed the soldiers hanging on in the back. The wildly veering truck went down over the slope, turned over twice and crashed against an embankment. Five Kalachnikovs captured, five pieces of wire netting [treillis] and a case of cartridges.

Operating in Cabinda since the last weeks of 1975, the Cubans now number 3,000 distributed among seven logistical bases and military camps. Their heavy weapons are fairly complete--armored vehicles, artillery, "Stalin-organs"--backed up by reconnaissance planes and helicopter gunships. What they lack is morale. Foreign mercenaries in a country that hates them, the "barbudos" are afraid of the forests infested with underground fighters and they never venture out of their barracks and the main highway axes. On the beaches a thousand of them protect the derricks of Gulf Oil Corporation against the risks of terrorist operations. In the towns they are technicians and administrative cadres. They do barter and Marxist indoctrination. They have their own bars, their habits, and what is less well-known, their cemetery. For the past 3 years the victims of guerrilla war

have not been sent back to Cuba anymore, but are buried at Landana, the second port of Cabinda. As for the Angolans, they number 8,500 dispersed over a dozen bases. Like their protectors, they are foreigners, cut off from a population that despises them. Their combat value is just about nil and they fight shy of pursuing the FLEC men into their forest hideouts. To coordinate the ensemble of this military deployment Moscow has sent some 20 Russian officers under the command of General Postolov and some 100 specialists (logistics, artillery, aviation) from Hungary and East Germany.

It was when I arrived at the last underground command post after 4 days' march from the Zairian border that I got the biggest shock of this whole trip. Towards the end of the morning some 30 men and women came up to join us and something happened that was unforgettable: in a clearing in front of the FLEC flag, weapons stacked together, everyone, civilians, captives and underground fighters got down on their knees with their hands folded, reciting the Our Father in Portuguese so that God might save their country.

Tyrannical Regime

Then it was around a fire that I saw the apinful testimony of a people: imprisonment--even death many times--for the slightest stray impulse of nationalism, an atmosphere of denunciation prevailing in the countryside and the towns, an omnipresent and tyrannical Marxist regime with its inevitable cancers, empty shops, plantations nationalized, the church smothered, starvation wages. But there is worse still to come: a Russian-Cuban plan is in process of execution to effect the total disappearance of the Cabindans. Many are sent into Angola to be drowned amidst a hostile mass and replaced by Angolans. Others--the youngest, the most salvageable--are shipped off to Havana and Moscow to revolutionary schools where they are made into docile cogs in the communist machinery. Before starting off on the return trip by reddening twilight a young man--he might have been 20--came up to join us. He was a Cabindan from the Angolan Army--there are 800 of them at present--who came forward spontaneously to give information to FLEC while he was on leave: five munitions trucks were to head for Belize the next day, escorted by armored vehicles. Captain Barros gave a weary shrug: too much for our column, at the end of its rope.

President Francisco Xavier Lubota was waiting for us at the border, and for 4 days I followed him moving through crowds among the 50,000 Cabindan refugees settled in a dozen camps--three of them run by the United Nations--in lower Zaire. On improvised platforms under the shade of multicolored parasols, Lubota invariably ended his speeches with this appeal: "We will never give up the struggle against the Marxist occupier. The West betrays us: I am waging war; our enemies outnumber us six to one; I continue to wage war; our underground fighters lack weapons; I still go on waging war." Thousands of men and women answered him: "Freedom for Cabinda." The unendurable cry of a nation that does not want to die.

FORMER FNLA LEADER CONSIDERS DIALOG INEVITABLE

Lisbon O DIA in Portuguese 27 Dec 79 p 13

[Text] "Sooner or later, the time will come for unity among the Angolan people," Daniel Chipenda, former FNLA leader, assured the state news agency.

Daniel Chipenda expressed his belief that "eventually, a dialog will be instituted between the Angolan Government and the Angolans who live abroad." Former MPLA militant, and later of the FNLA, Daniel Chipenda was one of the founders of the Angolan independent faction "Revolta Activa." He recently visited the United States where he met with high officials of the Carter administration.

In his brief declarations to ANOP [Portuguese News Agency], Chipenda confirmed that there have been negotiations between the Luanda regime and the leaders of the pro-independence movements of Angola which failed in their bid for power following the abandonment by Portugal of its former colony. According to Chipenda, "while Neto was still alive, there had been a proposal to lay down arms to reach a dialog and for the return of all those Angolans living abroad," as well as those fighting the MPLA and the Soviet-Cuban troops, which provide the support for the Luanda regime.

According to Chipenda's estimates, 2.5 million Angolans are living abroad on three continents, exiled in Portugal, Brazil, Venezuela, Zaire, Namibia. Daniel Chipenda considers that a dialog is inevitable, no matter what the "criterion of priorities" established by Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos may be.

CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

AMNESTY GRANTED--Special amnesty measures were granted on 24 December by the president of the Republic on the eve of the Christmas holiday. These measures have become almost a tradition in our country, providing the opportunity for a Christmas celebration in a spirit of peace and happiness for our entire population. However, the amnesty is not intended for everyone, and did not affect those elements who had been members of the infamous PIDE [Police for the Control of Foreigners and Defense of the State]. [Excerpts] [Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 3 Jan 80 p 2]

CSO: 4401

BUDGET PRESENTED TO PARLIAMENT, DETAILED

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 21 Dec 79 pp 1, 8

[Article by Felix Amanfu]

[Text] The Government intends to spend a total of C3.85 billion on recurrent expenditure for the 1979/80 fiscal year.

The figure showed an increase of about C930 million or 31 per cent over the estimated level for the 1978/79 fiscal year.

For capital expenditure, the figure is C1,898.24 million as against last year's C1,540.45 million.

This was contained in the 1979/80 budget proposal presented to Parliament yesterday by the Minister of Finance and Economic Planning, Dr. Amon Nikoi.

Dr. Amon Nikoi pointed out that although the fiscal year was almost halfway through, the proposed levels of expenditure in respect of the current and capital accounts covered the period July 2, 1979 to June 30, 1980.

He, however, said the measures proposed to raise revenue and incur additional expenditure would take effect from the date of their approval by Parliament.

Dr. Amon Nikoi explained that the increase was to meet the corresponding rise of a 27.8 per cent non-debt expenditure including pensions, gratuities and social security payments which rose from an estimated level of C2,448.07 million in 1978/1979 to C3,131 million.

The proposal was the first to be presented by the People's National Party (PNP) administration since it assumed power in September this year.

The Minister announced that interest charges on both the internal and external debts were expected to go up from a level of C471.35 million in 1978/79 to C725.41 million in the current financial year.

On capital expenditure, government proposed to spend a total of C1,898.24 million compared with C1,540.45m estimated for the previous financial year.

Of this amount, he said C900m would be spent on development projects; C60 million for government direct investment; C764.1m for repayment of short, medium and long term internal debts, and C99.14m for the repayment of medium and long term external debts.

The remainder of C75m is to cover government loans and advances to the public enterprises and public employees.

On financing, Dr. Amon Nikoi said measures would be taken to improve upon revenue collection system and that the tax burden would be spread more equitably among those who should pay tax.

He said meaningful proposals had been made which when approved would yield additional revenue and thus reduce a budget deficit of C1.5 billion.

He indicated that in order to avoid the inflationary impact of

excessive bank borrowing to finance government operations, it was proposed that only C558m on the deficit would be funded by the banking system.

Of this, he said, the Bank of Ghana would be expected to contribute C385m while the Social Security and National Insurance Trust would contribute C210m.

It is estimated that the private sector will take up C100m of various government debt instruments.

Inflow of financial resources, from external sources in support of the budget, is expected to be about C106m.

Dr. Amon Nikoi said, however, that because of repayment of some medium and long term debts of C99.14m, there would be a net amount of about C6m from foreign sources to help finance the deficit.

Finally, he said, the government would draw an amount of C103.7m for the same purpose.

The Minister said in his proposal that the government had decided that all future claims for wage and salary awards must con-

form to norms and guidelines which would be announced by the Prices and Incomes Board from time to time.

He said the first of these guidelines on which a tripartite committee was currently working would be published early next year.

He said the government viewed with concern the manner in which claims for wage and salary adjustments as well as those for price increases had been handled without reference to trends in productivity.

The Minister also announced plans to abolish the export bonus scheme with immediate effect.

He pointed out that the scheme was re-introduced in 1973 to provide additional incentives for the expansion of non-traditional exports at a time when the cedi was overvalued.

Dr. Amon Nikoi stated that following the exchange rate adjustment that took place in September 1978, government now considered that the continuation of the scheme was no longer justified.

SUGGESTIONS FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF TIES WITH ISRAEL REBUKED

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 8 Jan 80 p 2

[Editorial: "We Belong to Africa"]

[Text] No one can deny the fact that Ghana played a leading role in the formation of the Organization of African Unity.

At a time when Africa stood disorganized, with many of her states under colonial subjugation, it was Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana who initiated moves not only for the liberation of the continent but also for its unity.

The idea at that time seemed utopian. Many were those who saw failure rather than success. But the Nassers, the Toures and Nyereres stood their ground, and worked hand-in-hand with Nkrumah to keep Africa united.

Although Nkrumah did not fully realize his main objective--a continental government of Africa--the achievements so far in this field portray more a story of success than failure.

Ghana's loyalty to the OAU so far has been unshakable, despite the brief "dialogue with South Africa" era. Even the military administrations were very careful to maintain good relations with the rest of liberated Africa.

One way of maintaining this solidarity was to abide by OAU decisions, especially on South Africa.

South Africa, in the eyes of the OAU, remains the Number One enemy of Africa. Anyone who collaborates with South Africa, therefore, cannot be regarded as a friend of Africa, particularly those who help South Africa to produce its own arms.

This, in the first place, is the role which Israel plays against Africa. Disregarding the feelings of Africa and the world at large, Israel is the staunchest collaborator of apartheid South Africa.

Contempt

Of course, both countries are guilty of illegal occupation of land and of utter disregard for the rights of the inhabitants whose lands they have seized.

Both countries have treated United Nations resolution with contempt; they have proved to be rebels whose continued existence depends greatly on Western finance and support. They are in the same boiling soup, one may say.

It is in this light that we dismiss outright any suggestion that Ghana, for no reason, should make moves to normalize relations with Israel. We wonder whether those making such suggestions are merely taking an anti-Arab stand, or are cleverly paving the way for Ghana to establish some form of link with Pretoria through Israel.

Whichever way one views it, one can sense malice in the suggestion.

For example, the question of the PNP Administration being trapped into taking such a decision so as to be unpopular outside should not be ruled out.

We can foresee a situation where the very people parading as innocent doves would turn round to accuse the PNP Government of not being true Nkrumaist should it take the disastrous decision of flirting with Israel.

We wish to sound a note of warning. Ghana cannot afford the price for being a rebel nation. If it is for economic reasons that the advocates want us to befriend Israel, we hereby submit that we stand to lose even the little that we have if we establish ties with Israel.

The implications are many; too many for Ghana. It is our hope that the Limann Administration would stand by Africa.

CSO: 4420

TYPE OF IDEOLOGY NEEDED BY COUNTRY IMMATERIAL

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 21 Dec 79 p 5

[Article by Yaw Koakye: "Struggle for Ideology"]

[Text] IN recent days some questions have been raised as to the type of ideology this country should adopt in her bid to solve her mounting problems.

In this country, so much noise has been made about Socialism, Nkrumaism and Capitalism. In the first Republic the nation was not spared the persistent drumming of Socialism and Nkrumaism.

Some aspects of Nkrumaism which favour the creation of a one-party state where the party is always supreme cannot be tolerated at the moment.

The people of this country have drawn for themselves a constitution based on multi-party system with the checks and balances to ensure that this nation does not ever fall into a one-party state where party leaders, party cadres and supporters become tin-gods and behave as if without them nothing good can be achieved.

Indeed in the manifesto of the ruling party, People's National Party (PNP), nowhere is Nkrumaism specifically men-

tioned as the ideology of the party.

If the PNP takes its roots from C.P.P., why did the drafters of the manifesto fail to mention "Nkrumaism" and "Socialism"?

Was there any fear that the electorate were not in the mood to accept any party hanging on the philosophy of Nkrumaism or bragging about the virtues of socialism?

The Ideological students of the erstwhile Kwame Nkrumah Ideological Institute might have read the manifesto before they decided to throw their weight behind the P.N.P. Did they not realise that Nkrumaism and socialism in which they had so much belief had been deliberately left out of the manifesto?

Under Section 3 of page nine of PNP's manifesto it is clearly stated that "the ideology of the party shall be to create a society where the welfare and aspirations of the ordinary man shall always remain Supreme."

The Ideological students may have good reasons in asking the government to abandon its policy of a welfare state

If PNP refused to mention Nkrumaism in its manifesto presented to the electorate, it cannot be made to turn

round to adopt Nkrumaism now. That will be a deception.

If this country needs any ideology today it cannot be Nkrumaism.

Leninism, Marxism, Mao Tse Tungism or Capitalism.

Those who care to know may refer to the "Directive Principles of State Policy" in Chapter 4 of the Constitution. The chapter deals essentially with what the nation expects from a Government.

It sets out the principles which every government of this land should adopt in serving the people. It takes account of the past failures and provides hope for a Ghanaian that his government will not be for a section of the population and that it will not allow itself to be drowned in exotic or unworkable ideologies.

What is needed is an inquisitive mind to question the activities of politicians to ensure that they do not take the people for a ride.

Beneath the struggle for ideology, I can only recall the words of my former headmaster. "Where native intelligence is lacking, even the gods are helpless."

DJAN IN LONDON DENIES REPORTS OF ATTACK

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 18 Dec 79 p 1

[Article by Peter Dwaah]

[Text] Captain Boakye Djan, spokesman for the erstwhile Armed Forces Revolutionary Council (AFRC) yesterday expressed surprise at Ghanaian press reports that he had been attacked in London.

When the Ghana News Agency accosted him at the University of London's King's College, where he is now a student, Captain Boakye Djan would not comment on the story which appeared in the Ghanaian weekly, "The Echo".

He shrugged his shoulders and directed the Ghana News Agency to the university authorities or the Ghana High Commission.

Looking fit and well, all Captain Boakye Djan would say was: They know all about me here. In any case, as a serving officer I am not permitted to communicate directly with the press. You may, however, tell my colleagues in the Armed Forces and their leaders that I wish them Merry Christmas and Happy New Year.

"I really feel flattered by their continuous interest in my activities and welfare," he added.

Captain Boakye Djan, a graduate of the University of Ghana, is doing a post-graduate course in War Studies at King's College. His course is being jointly sponsored by the Ghana Government and the United Nations under its technical co-operation programme.

A former journalist of both the 'Ghanaian Times' and the 'Daily Graphic' Captain Boakye Djan arrived here to begin his course soon after the AFRC handed over power, on September 24, to the People's National Party (PNP) administration headed by President Hilla Limann.

CSO: 4420

KALABULE, NOW GYENABU, REAPPEARS: VIGILANCE URGED

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 17 Dec 79 p 2

[Editorial: "Where the Goods Go"]

[Excerpts] Market women, who were recently banned from the sale of certain goods are back in the business.

With the demolition of Makola in Accra, the business is carried on in street corners, dark alleys and in private homes.

In the "gyenabu" fashion, transaction in this illegal trade takes little or no time. And it is only a two-man affair.

What surprises us is how these women still come by the goods, which are most of the time missing from the shops.

As we pointed out a few days ago, the resurrection of 'kalabule' in a new form known as "gyenabu" is a reality.

The wicked smiles are back on the faces of the profiteers, and one can now see them with their 'heavy' hand-bags hopping from manager to manager and knocking at the doors of top men in the commercial field.

Relaxation

We call on the Government, therefore, to take the necessary emergency measures to protect the interest of the people, the vast majority, from the operations of these thieves.

As we said earlier, the Vigilantes must be given the necessary encouragement to plunge into serious action, else we are doomed.

And in this connection, we also call for more vigilance at the borders to check smuggling. For, if the traders find Ghana too hot to operate in, they would turn their eyes across the borders to whittle away the little that we have.

More Vigilante groups should be formed at the border towns to help in this exercise.

We also charge members of such patriotic groups as the African Youth Command to step up their activities to help save Ghana. Mere assurances are not enough. We demand action!

ESTABLISHMENT OF MASS YOUTH MOVEMENT URGED

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 3 Jan 80 p 2

[Editorial: "The Youth - A Dream"]

[Text] It is not for nothing that the issue of what to do with the youth is getting fresh attention of late. The youth question, predictably, must be solved in the next four years. All those concerned know this.

But there is a division of opinion on how the youth should be mobilized. One school of thought holds that one national mass youth movement is called for.

Another is apparently not happy about the emergence of a national mass youth organization.

The real problem lies with this second group. Its opposition to a mass youth movement clearly emanates from one fear: That such a movement will take a particular political line.

So those in the second group of thought appear to be out with various measures to forestall the emergence of the movement, or to make sure that it does not take the particular political line.

Those leading the crusade against a mass youth movement are the churches. Their misgivings partly come from their fears under the Young Pioneer Movement, when the churches saw in the politicization of the youth a threat to their sectional interests.

Since most of the churches, including all the orthodox ones, represent a clearly defined ideological school, they are opposed to the emergence of a national mass youth movement also for political reasons--although the church should not make itself a political agency.

Speeches

The recent speeches of a number of church leaders expose their stand on the youth issue. They urge the youth to avoid a foreign ideology--which they mean to refer to socialism.

The churches also make attempts to forestall or sabotage NUC's moves to consolidate a youth front, by organizing so-called Christian youth groups in the universities, pre-varsity institutions, and in the secondary schools and training colleges.

Even if not directly aimed at preventing the emergence of a national mass youth movement, the various church youth organizations--the C.Y.B. of the Presbyterian Churches, the C.Y.O. of the Catholic Church, the Boys/Girls Brigade of the Methodist Church, the A.Y.O. of the Anglican Church, et cetera--have the same effect of dividing the rank of the youth.

These distractive attempts are unfortunate, but they can only really amuse serious analysts of the direction of youth politics. No force in the country seems capable of steering the youth away from two courses.

One, a national mass youth movement will emerge. Two, only a youth movement which agrees with what the youth want can survive, or emerge at all.

And what the youth want was re-stated emphatically in the resolution passed by the Fourth Annual Youth Leaders' Conference.

It called for the establishment "without delay of a mass youth movement in the country." It also stated that this movement would follow the line of scientific socialism.

Whoever thinks this direction of the youth can be stemmed is dreaming!

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

NIGERIA IMPORTS TERMED GIFTS--The government has confirmed that the goods received from Nigeria recently, were gifts from the government and people of that country. A release from the Castle explained that a statement attributed to Mr F. K. Buah, Minister of Trade and Tourism, on his return from a visit abroad, that government had ordered some goods which had been paid for, referred to goods expected from Europe and not from Nigeria. It might be recalled that on Thursday, December 20, the Minister took delivery of 23 articulator trucks loaded with various items worth one million Naira, as a gift from the Federal Republic of Nigeria, at the Trade Fair Site.-- G.N.A. [Text] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 24 Dec 79 p 1]

GOVERNMENT LAND ACQUISITION--The Government has acquired a total of 67,868 acres of land in six regions for cocoa and coffee plantations under a three-year re-habilitation exercise. This is among a number of measures being adopted to step up production in the cocoa and coffee industries. The six affected regions and their total acreages are: Brong-Ahafo, 22,899; Ashanti, 17,792; Western, 16,092; Central 6,582; Eastern, 2,500 and Volta, 2,000. [Excerpts] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 19 Dec 79 p 1]

DPRK TRADE DELEGATION--A three-member trade delegation of the Workers Party of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) led by Mr Yang Hyong Seup, a member of the Central Committee of the party arrived in Accra yesterday for a five-day visit. Speaking to the press at the airport, Mr Seup said their visit was to re-affirm their solidarity and improve relations with the people of Ghana. Mr Seup said the visit also would afford them the chance to see the struggle of the people of Ghana to build a new democratic society. Other members of the delegation are Mr Kang Jong Pil and Mr Kim Yong Il, both instructors of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea. During its stay, the delegation will hold talks with the President, Dr Hilla Limann and call on the Minister of Foreign Affairs on Monday. [Excerpts] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 15 Dec 79 p 8]

CHIEFTAINCY ROLE PRESERVATION--The Eastern Regional Minister, Mr F. K. B. Amoah, yesterday declared that the Government will uphold and preserve the

institution of chieftaincy in the hope that chiefs would play their traditional role of preserving Ghana's cultural and moral values well. Unlike the past, he said where previous governments had sought to play politics with chieftaincy, it was not the policy of the PNP Government to meddle in their affairs. Addressing members of the Eastern Regional House of Chiefs here, Mr Amoah, however, warned that the Government's pledge not to interfere in their affairs must not be construed to mean that it would tolerate lawlessness and flagrant disrespect for authority. [Excerpt] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 22 Dec 79 p 3]

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES RAISED--The Government has voted a further £300,000,000 as capital expenditure under the 1979-80 estimates for the Finance, Budgeting and Monitoring Division of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning. According to provisional estimates just published in Accra, this brings to £897,366,000, the amount Government requires from January 1 to March 31, next year out of the Consolidated Fund to meet expenditures on public services until the 1979-80 annual estimates are approved by Parliament. Releases from the £300,000,000 vote will enable fast moving ongoing projects to go on without interruption.--GNA. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 1 Jan 80 p 1]

FOREIGN LOAN FOREKNOWLEDGE--The Government has decided that no person, institution department, ministry or agency of government should conclude any discussion in relation to borrowing abroad without the authority of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning. This is contained in 'Guidelines and procedures on unsolicited offers of loans to the Government of Ghana' released in Accra yesterday by the Ministry. The Ministry made it clear that any unsolicited offer of loan funds to the Government of Ghana would be automatically rejected unless it was in strict compliance with procedures and guidelines. [Excerpt] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 4 Jan 80 p 1]

TRADE UNION DELEGATION TO HUNGARY--A three-member Ghanaian Trades Union Congress delegation headed by its Secretary-General, Alhaji A. M. Issifu, has arrived in Budapest for one-week friendly visit to Hungary. The Secretaries-General of the Ghanaian and Hungarian Trades Unions will discuss matters of mutual concern to their unions as well as the trade union movements of the two countries. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 8 Jan 80 p 3]

CSO: 4420

CUBAN REVOLUTION, COOPERATION PRAISED

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 1 Dec 79 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text] There are attitudes and actions among men, which by their dimension mark and make history, and thus exercise a singular influence on the entire planet.

When, 23 years ago, a half-dozen men imbued with a strong ideology, inspired by the highest aspirations of their people, landed in Santiago, Cuba, it was history; history was made. A great and significant victory was already taking shape against international imperialism itself.

Fidel Castro and a few patriots, tested in such actions as the assault on Moncada, firmly overthrew the corrupt and decadent regime of Fulgencio Batista. The sons of fair Cuba contested the very heart of the political and social system in effect for a half-century, which was incapable of making the changes that might better the living standard of the people and which excluded them from power.

Then nothing could prevent the glorious advance of the Cuban patriots. Thanks to such selfless actions as Moncada and Playa Giron, the uncontained joy of victory would come on 1 January 1959, with the overthrow of Batista.

Since then, Cuba has won surpassing victories in all areas of the life of the country. It was our deathless leader, Amilcar Cabral, who best explained this truth in 1966. "No force in the world could hold back this Cuban revolution, which is in the process of creating, in city and country, not only a new life but, even more important, a New Man, fully aware of his rights and his duty to his nation, his continent and the world. In every area of their activity, the Cuban people have achieved important gains."

As time passed, the world came to know examples of courage and heroism, which inspire those who struggle for progress and social peace and confirm the soundness of the master lines that guide the nation of Jose Marti.

The friendly Cuban presence in our country, attesting to the New Man forged during these years of popular government and to Havana's internationalism, is strongly felt in such vital areas as health, agriculture and education, where, side by side with Guinean workers, the Cubans are collaborating in our national reconstruction with the same spirit that seized the participants in the "Granma" landing.

6362

CCO: 4401

MINISTER REVIEWS AGRICULTURAL POLICIES, STATE FARMS

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 29 Nov 79 pp 4,5

[Interview with Rural Development Commissioner Mario Cabral; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] The lives of most of our people are based on agriculture, and concern for rural development planning is emphasized in party documents and in the government's statements of intent. To put these theoretical concerns and statements of intent into practice is an ever more strongly sensed goal.

To this end, the State Commission of Rural Development [CEDR] was created last year, and Mario Cabral was appointed to head it. Up to then, and from the time of the declaration of independence, Cabral had been head of the Department of Education.

During this year, the CEDR critically examined the situation and the delays in the sector, and discussed them in periodic public sessions, the most recent of which was the Conference of Technicians and Workers of the Commission. The commission has been expediting old projects and studying the launching of new activities.

We have been reporting all this to our readers. In a renewed effort to discover and report the state of the nation, NO PINTCHA will continue to emphasize agriculture (agriculture today, tomorrow and always, as Cabral has said). Today we print the first part of our interview with Mario Cabral, state commissioner of rural development, in which he has described the situation in terms of the conclusions of the Conference of CEDR Workers.

NO PINTCHA: The problem of defining rural development policy was broadly discussed in the conference, and some principles have already been advanced. We feel, however, that the subject has not been exhausted, and we would like you to summarize it now. We would also like to know if the commission has some master line for the dynamization of agricultural activities.

Mario Cabral: I feel the policy line of our commission basically represents an effort to implement the directives from our Third Party Congress with regard to the rural sector. I mean, specifically, that we are not going to make many revisions. We simply need to determine how best to put the directives into practice.

We said in the third congress that we must bring the peasant masses into participation, and we must keep in mind support to the most disadvantaged classes. Well, this is what we are trying to do at the commission. How to put this into practice? That's the problem. Well then, we feel that we have to be somewhat flexible and adapt to the actual social, economic and cultural structure of our people. If, in a particular area, the agriculture is of the fragmented type--small family farms and so on--we must support this type of rural organization.

We can't stop there, however. We must consider the way this community or group of communities can be led to advance. We have to motivate the people, make them understand this need, so they will sense it themselves and make these needs their own concern. Otherwise, we will not have brought about self-willed and voluntary rural development. On the contrary, we will have purely and simply imposed a particular method, which has not produced good results, as we have already observed from experience in many African countries and in the Third World in general.

In other words, in many of those countries, when the government has intensively enlisted farms to implement a policy requiring the introduction of sophisticated technical innovations, for which the community members have not been prepared and lack the resources to apply them, the enlistment has dropped off, and the people have simply abandoned the entire process and gone back to the old rhythm with which they are familiar.

With this in mind, we are going to proceed gradually with individuals, which will not prevent us from establishing state farms or possibly mixed farms, capable of pursuing a more advanced type of agriculture, which will require other resources, but for which we are certainly going to provide the means to make them profitable.

Thus it may be seen that our policy is basically one of promoting the development of the rural masses, not expecting to make innovations until all the people are in a position to apply them. We have to arrange for other structures to be used for experimentation and as models, to apply a more modern form of agriculture to meet certain needs which may not fall within the concern of our rural peasants. Throughout this process, we will maintain a continuing dialog with the farmers.

Turn State Farms Into Productive Enterprises

NO PINTCHA: The conference devoted much discussion to the status of the state farms, and it was concluded that they should serve as centers for agricultural experimentation and education. Will it be necessary to go on investing in the state farms, even though, as some say, this can only mean economic pressure on the state budget?

Mario Cabral: I am convinced that this analysis of the state farms was not carried to the ultimate consequences. I have not discovered why the state farms have not been productive, or what is wrong with them, that they are not fulfilling the role assigned to them.

There have been state farms where the profit has largely exceeded the cost of production. Going into the reasons for their unprofitability in certain locations, it was often found that for want of a maintenance fund to acquire some particular broken part, an irrigation pump was out of operation and production was lost for lack of water. Production costs must immediately become much higher.

Moreover, if we want to experiment or do research, this is not within the scope of the small farms or the private agricultural enterprises. It requires state farms. Everywhere in the world, experimentation requires large investments without any direct profit in return. We have to allow for investment without any immediate gain if we want to show positive results in the future.

6362

CSO: 4401

NEW FOOD SUPPLY PLANNING OFFICE CREATED

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 27 Nov 79 pp 1, 8

[Text] In one of its latest regular meetings, the Council of Commissioners of State decided to create an Office of Planning for a Secure Food Supply, under the CECEP [State Commission for Economic Coordination and Planning].

According to the preamble of the decree, considering the low level of development of the various forms of production, the disorganization of production resulting from the colonial war and the drought which has affected our country in recent years, we are not yet in a position to achieve a self-sufficient food supply, so we must go to the international community to ease the shortage of food products. Therefore, and in view of the need to plan and coordinate assistance from the international community, to avoid duplication of efforts and serious disruptions in the country's food supply, the government has empowered CECEP to draft a National Plan for Food Security, creating the necessary structures to implement said task.

It will be the function of the Office of Planning for a Secure Food Supply to assist in defining a development policy for the nation's food self-sufficiency; to propose the creation or revision of the structures needed to implement the National Plan for Food Security, so as to permit the best possible use of the country's existing organizational, financial and technical resources and manpower to insure that the people are supplied with essential food products; to centralize all data regarding overall food demand and available domestic production; and to promote the training of national cadres to act in the area of food supply planning.

The office will also determine the food needs of the people and will identify the resources to cover such needs, taking into account domestic production and importation, in order to draft a plan to supply the population with essential products. Other important tasks will be to identify the bottlenecks and restrictions now preventing a normal and regular supply, and the measures needed to eliminate these restrictions, to study the most appropriate means to make up the country's food deficit through planned assistance from

the international community, and to draft the necessary documentation to obtain said assistance, both with respect to goods and to the improvement and strengthening of the infrastructures for marketing food products.

Liaison between the office and the other departments will be provided by a committee comprising a representative from the State Commission for Economic Coordination and Planning, the State Commission of Trade Industry and Crafts, the State Commission for Rural Development and the State Commission of Health and Social Welfare.

6342

CNO: 4401

GUINEA-BISSAU

BRIEFS

DUTCH BOATS--Holland will begin the construction of three boats for Guinea-Bissau in January of next year, which should be ready in November 1980. The acquisition of a 70-passenger, 200-ton cargo ship, a light ship for the Bissau-Enxude service and a speed boat to service the port of Caio, was financed by the Dutch Government. Comrade Marcos Lopes recently traveled to this country to check on the construction of these boats and to ask for competent personnel to work on them and assist in the maintenance. Comrade Marcos Lopes is director of the Guinemar company. [Excerpt] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 8 Dec 79 p 3]

PORTUGUESE RADIO ASSISTANCE--Through its department of cooperation, the Portuguese Government granted Guinea-Bissau the sum of 1,500 contos. Part of this amount will be used for the acquisition of spare parts for the national radio broadcasting company and its generators, and another amount will be devoted to the salaries of the Portuguese radio broadcasting company technicians who will come to this country to ensure the operation of the radio transmitters and train local personnel. This information was provided by Comrade Francisco Barreto, in charge of national radio broadcasting, a member of a governmental delegation led by Comrade Fernando Fortes of the CSL [Supreme Struggle Committee] of the party and commissioner of state for posts and telecommunications. [Excerpt] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 27 Dec 79 p 2]

CREDIT RENEWED--Two lines of credit totaling \$2.5 million (approximately 125,000 contos) which had been opened by Guinea-Bissau in Portuguese banks to finance its imports of consumer goods during the past year, were renewed for 1980. Recently, Guinea-Bissau had also asked for the renewal of another line of credit totaling \$4 million (approximately 200,000 contos) which had been opened at the end of 1978 and is now almost exhausted. Furthermore, Guinea-Bissau will order from Portugal 10,000 tons of cement during the next 3 months. Payment for this order will come from a 4 million florin fund (approximately 100,000 contos) made available to Guinea-Bissau by the Dutch Government to finance imports of building materials from Portugal. [Excerpts] [Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Jan 80 p 3]

CUBAN HOG RAISING ADVISORS--Two Cuban specialist in hog raising have been in our country for 2 weeks, to study the possibility of developing this activity in Guinea-Bissau. Comrades Ricardo Juan Cedre Cuellar and Margarito Velazques Diaz have made a complete study of the veterinary medicine and nutrition of hogs. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 6 Dec 70 p 8] 6362

CSG: 4401

BRIEFS

CRITICISM OF SOUTH AFRICA--The Lesotho Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr C D Molapo, disclosed here yesterday he had sent a letter to the United Nations on December 31 about the Basotho refugee situation in Bethlehem. The letter says the UN High Commissioner for Refugees should have sent a representative to the refugee camp "to observe the situation there." "The South African Red Cross is not an unbiased party since it is part and parcel of the South African machinery and is known to have assisted criminal bandits on their way to commit acts of sabotage and murder in Lesotho," the letter says. Mr Molapo also disclosed that the Lesotho Government had sent a note to the SA Government on December 31 demanding the return of nine Basotho boys allegedly abducted by the Opposition Basotho Congress Party from a circumcision school at the village of Ha Sefaka. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Jan 80 p 11]

CSO: 4420

'TASS' INTERVIEWS OFFICIAL ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 11 Dec 79 p 2

[Text] On the occasion of 10 December, celebrated all over the world to make everyone aware of human rights, we are publishing an extract from an interview with the president of the National Popular Assembly, also president of the Soviet-Malagasy friendship association, granted to a TASS agency reporter.

[Question] In the entire world 10 December is consecrated as the International Day of the Human Rights Declaration." The interpretation of these rights differ from country to country, particularly in the capitalistic and socialist countries.

What is understood by "human rights" in Madagascar?

[Answer] What should be noted first regarding "human rights" in Madagascar is that on 30 December 1975 the Malagasy people opted in favor of a socialist society by adopting the charter of the Malagasy socialist revolution.

This is very important since actually the interpretation of "human rights" differs from country to country.

In the socialist viewpoint chosen by the Malagasy people, human rights consist in the right to education for everyone, access to medical assistance, housing, equality, freedom of opinion, of expression, in short, human rights for us can be synthesized in the right of each and all to accede to happiness.

Therefore, the objectives and principles set forth in the universal declaration of human rights are not a dead letter in Madagascar, but are scrupulously respected because: First, the socialism chosen by the Malagasy people is the only form of society where exploitation of man by man, which is a source of inequality, injustice and oppression, will disappear completely, giving to each member of society the right and possibility to blossom out: Second, freedom of expression and opinion is

effective here. Madagascar is one of the rare countries in Africa, or even in the world, where not even one political prisoner exists. Freedom of expression, worship, religion is respected; Third, the Malagasy revolutionary power, through the national plans for development, is effectively and actively endeavoring to transform the structures inherited from colonial and neocolonial systems, to develop agriculture and industry, to improve medical assistance and form nuclei which are needed by our national economy. In particular considerable investments are devoted to primary, secondary and higher education, training of health and sanitation personnel and creation of medical centers. Productive investments are increasing each year, creating new jobs and contributing to the improvement of the standards of living of the population. New housing is in the course of being built with a view to providing decent housing for the people.

Although the means at the disposal of the Madagascar Democratic Republic, a country under development, are limited at the present stage of its evolution, the gigantic efforts made at this time are actually possible due to the fact that the people, under the direction of the revolutionary state, have taken their destiny in their own hands. From being passive the Malagasy people have become an active people who are fully participating in the efforts of national reconstruction for its happiness and that of future generations.

[Question] All human rights are flouted in Africa, Australia and other countries. In your opinion who is responsible and what do you think about it?

[Answer] Actually, all peoples' rights are flouted in many regions of the world, in particular, just to name a few, South Africa, Palestine, Western Sahara, etc. In these regions the people are submitted to exploitation, domination, oppression even physical extermination. The factors of this evil are named, international capitalist system, imperialism, racism and apartheid, and international Zionism. By their very nature, these various systems are defending their interests against the emancipation of the people and in the majority of cases the principal means they employ to obtain the submission of people eager for peace, freedom and justice, are armed violence. In this context the countries which have succeeded to free themselves of their bonds, of colonialism and imperialism and who have been able to obtain their political (and economic in some cases) independence, the nonaligned countries have an international duty to support the struggle for liberation of the people subjected to domination and oppression. Moreover, the Malagasy people and their eminent leader, president Didier Ratsiraka, actively support the struggle for liberation of the oppressed people of South Africa, Western Sahara, Palestine, etc...since "as long as African brother countries live under imperialistic and racist domination, Malagasy independence cannot be complete. For this reason, in spite of its difficulties, the Malagasy revolution has made it its duty to assist the liberation movements of Africa, Asia, Latin America, the Middle East, and will continue to do so." (Malagasy Socialist Revolution Charter.)

COOPERATION WITH GDR REPORTED

Tananarive MADASCAR-MATIN in French 30 Nov 79 pp 1, 6

[Text] Cultural cooperation with GDR strengthened. Documents relating to the advancement of higher education in RDM (Democratic Republic of Madagascar) and GDR, were signed by GDR and RDM yesterday at the ministry of higher education and scientific research in Tsimbazaza. The Malagasy side was represented by the minister of higher education and scientific research, Rakoto Ignace, accompanied by his close associates, notably the minister of secondary teaching and basic education, Andrianoelisoa Theophile, vice-chancellor of the university of Madagascar, Rajaoson Francois; GDR was represented by the minister of higher and technical education of GDR, SEM Bohme, accompanied by his close associates permanent residents of Madagascar.

On this occasion, minister Rakoto Ignace declared that signing this agreement constitutes a new stage in the relations of the two countries. It is proof of our common wish to reinforce the assertive solidarity between the two people. The documents we signed take on great significance:

1. This agreement is advantageous for the students with a view to the establishment of future nuclei for the development of socialism.
2. It is also an agreement to exchange professors and delegations and will be a profitable source for the cadre;
3. It is an agreement for equivalent diplomas which will permit the students to receive diplomas respectively.

He continued, we contemplate establishing a program for 1980 and 1981. Thus, GDR will grant scholarships to students to enable them to travel and send professors to the university of Madagascar, he added. Minister Rakoto Ignace finally declared that Bohme's mission constituted a victory for the struggle of progressist countries against imperialism, colonialism, apartheid and racism. He then requested Bohme to transmit to the government and people of GDR the warmest wishes, without reservations, of the government and the Malagasy people.

FOR THE GOOD OF BOTH COUNTRIES. The GDR minister of higher and technical education, on his part, first declared that he was completely satisfied with the conversations and discussions he had with Malagasy personalities. He stated that both countries succeeded in signing this agreement for the purpose of making bilateral relations fruitful. And he added that our common objective is nothing else but the struggle for social progress, the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, apartheid and racism with a view towards national liberation and self-determination. These comments will contribute to the reinforcement of our friendship and solidarity ties. He further added that Malagasy students will go to GDR, and reciprocally GDR professors will come to Madagascar to teach. This can only be very profitable and good for both countries.

Bohme, after wishing full success to the cooperation between the two countries and the realization of their objectives, requested the Malagasy personalities present to transmit his thanks to the CSR (Supreme Revolutionary Council), the Malagasy government and president Didier Ratsiraka.

CONCRETE MEASURES WERE TAKEN. After the signature of agreement, the GDR minister of higher and technical education held a press conference during which he reported in a way on the result of his mission. The object of his mission, he said, is to inform the Malagasy people regarding the importance of relations between GDR and RDM, for the purpose of strengthening them more and more. Discussion, exchanges of viewpoints on important problems with Malagasy personalities took place during his short visit and concrete measures in the domain of higher education were taken. He visited president Didier Ratsiraka, eminent leader of the Malagasy people, and it was on that occasion that he transmitted the best wishes of the people and government of the GDR to the Malagasy people and government. He also talked with the prime minister, the deputies, the minister of foreign affairs, the minister of higher education and scientific research, the representatives of the various parties, finally with some of the Antananarivo furitany electees.

The major objective of his mission was to inform the Malagasy people regarding the general bases of the program that GDR has set up for the advancement of higher education.

Next year GDR has resolved to adopt three concrete steps.

1. training of students, young researchers, Malagasy teachers for RDM;
2. welcoming students with a view to preparing them for a doctorate for those who had finished their studies and for researchers who wish to specialize.

On its part, GDR is interested in sending East German students to Madagascar to study the Malagasy language, culture and history. Some German students will begin their studies in Madagascar next year.

3. collaborate in exchanging experiences with the ministry, exchanging opinions on the organization of studies, exchanging delegations and specialists;

4. GDR is willing to establish good relations between the university of Madagascar and the GDR university. These relations will be established next year.

It must be noted, he recalled, that for the past few years we have already been training some Malagasy students, and the Malagasy press will be visiting GDR very soon.

In addition to all the meetings, he added, he and his entourage visited the university of Antananarivo, the CUR (expansion unknown) of Tamatave and various scientific research centers.

He concluded, I hope that with the documents we signed a new stage in our relations has begun.

SEM Bohme left Madagascar yesterday to return to his country.

7993
CSO: 4400

SPLIT SEEN EMERGING IN FEDERAL PARTY

Rehoboth Decision

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 9 Jan 80 p 1

[Article by Glen Marques]

[Text]

THE SECRETARY of the Rehoboth group of the Federal Party, Mr N N Januarie announced yesterday that the Rehoboth members of the Federal Party had decided to formally sever ties with the Federal Party.

In a statement issued during the talks between Swapo D and the NNF about a possible merger between the two parties, he also announced that they wished to associate themselves with the process of unity and had requested full participation in the discussions.

The leader of the Federal Party, Mr Bryan O'Linn said that he did not know on whose behalf the committee members of the Rehoboth group of the

Federal Party were acting.

He said it was only a few committee members who had gone over to the NNF and Swapo D and they were pretending to speak for the whole Rehoboth group. He added that no meeting had been held where all the members of the Federal Party in Rehoboth had decided to sever ties with the party.

When asked whether he had been aware of dissatisfaction within the Rehoboth group, he said that every time he had gone to Rehoboth to discuss grievances he had received a vote of confidence.

"I am a bit confused about the whole issue", he said "I can't see how they can speak on behalf of all the people.

A spokesman for Swapo D, Dr K G Abrahams said that he was positive that the committee was acting on behalf of the Rehoboth group as a whole.

He said that although one single meeting of supporters had not been held, the committee had consulted with members of the party in Rehoboth before making their decision.

The representatives of the Rehoboth group, he said, have assured them that they represent the group as a whole.

Rehoboth is one of the strongest areas of Federal Party support, with a membership of well over 1 000 people.

Party Threatens Suit

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 10 Jan 80 p 1

[Text]

Mr John Kirkpatrick, chairman of the Federal Party, yesterday warned that the party was prepared to take legal action should the members who have taken part in the merger talks between the NNF and Swapo (D) hold

themselves out as representatives of the Federal Party.

He was reacting to a statement issued by Mr N N Januarie, secretary of the Rehoboth group, that it had decided to formally sever ties with the Federal Party.

Mr Januarie said that the Rehoboth group wished to associate themselves with the merger discussion between the NNF and Swapo (D).

Mr Kirkpatrick in his statement said that no member had been in contact with the head

office or the leader of the party or himself in connection with the matter.

No formal resignation of any member had been received from members of the Rehoboth Gebiet, and no minutes or other information of any meeting of members had brought to their attention.

The Federal Party has more than 1 000 enrolled members and many supporters and sympathisers in Rehoboth who supported its policy and point of view, Mr Kirkpatrick said.

In the absence of a meeting of members, of which all members receive proper notice, and in the absence of decisions taken in a proper manner, no branch can be legally dissolved.

Even should a branch for

mally resolve to dissolve, and all requirements in respect of minutes and report of assets were complied with, membership of an individual member of the party could only be terminated should such member either himself resign or should his membership be terminated by the authorities.

Such procedure had clearly not been followed.

He said the resignation by implication of Mr Januarie as a member of the party as well as any other member of the party who identified and associated himself with the statement issued by Mr Januarie was accepted.

Neither Mr January nor any other committee member or any ordinary member of the party has any right what-

soever to hold himself out as a representative of the Federal Party or section of the Federal Party at any conference of the NNF, Swapo (D) or any other party.

"Should this occur the necessary legal steps will be taken to prevent such action."

Mr Kirkpatrick said that should any person wish to participate in any such conference they should resign from the Federal Party and constitute their own group in a proper and constitutional manner.

He said that if and when a new party should be formed by the remaining members of the NNF and Swapo (D), the Federal Party would submit the constitution, policy and other details of such party objectively to its members to establish their attitude.

NNF ACCUSES UN OF BEING DELIBERATELY VAGUE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Jan 80 p 10

[Text]

WINDHOEK. — The Black nationalist umbrella organisation, the Namibia National Front (NNF), has accused the United Nations of being "deliberately vague" about its proposed demilitarised zone for South West Africa during the territory's run-up to independence.

The Front also charges in an editorial in the latest edition of the NNF News that the working paper on the DMZ, issued to SWA political parties at the recent Geneva talks on the territory, contains hidden built-in mechanisms which could spark off a potentially explosive situation and chaos in the territory.

The author of the article, NNF's publicity and information secretary, Mr Vekuui Rukoro, claims that it was for this reason that the NNF did not accept the DMZ proposal unconditionally.

"As responsible leaders who have the interests of our people at heart and who have no masters — be it externally

or internally — we deemed it not proper to either accept or reject the DMZ proposal unconditionally," the editorial said.

"Anyone with an average intelligence or an analytical mind," it continued, "will deduct from the DMZ paper that the UN is deliberately indulging in vagueness, using words and phrases which are open to a hundred-and-one interpretations.

"In short, the working paper in its present form contains a built-in mechanism to a potentially explosive situation and chaos."

The editorial said it was necessary for the UN to clarify vague terms contained in the working paper before there could be unconditional acceptance by all parties of the DMZ proposal. It was also necessary to acknowledge all political parties involved in the independence initiative in the territory.

Outright rejection of the DMZ proposal, it suggested, would only destroy current

efforts aimed at a peaceful settlement for the territory.

"As in the past, we have no doubt that our views on this matter will ultimately prevail or at least form the basis of a workable and acceptable compromise formula.

"Right now it is up to Dr Waldheim, the UN Secretary-General, to launch the next initiative so as to resolve the present impasse. And the NNF can only hope that Dr Waldheim will learn fast from past mistakes in order to avoid future disasters," the editorial said.

It called on all South West Africans to rededicate themselves to the freedom struggle in the territory in the coming year.

"Let us resolve to make it possible for our embattled people to breathe the air of freedom this coming year and to take their rightful place among the community of nations as a free and independent nation." — Sapa.

SWANU LEADER: HOMELAND PSEUDOGOVERNMENTS NOT WANTED

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 4 Jan 80 p 3

[Article by Glen Marques]

[Text]

"SOUTH Africa must be made to realise that 1980 should not be a year for yet another batch of dummy institutions in the already long row of homeland pseudo-governments," said Dr Z Ngavirue, the vice president of SWANU in his New Year message.

He added that South Africa must also appreciate the fact that if Dr Viljoen is to become the terminal governor of this country, he should not be hamstrung by pretty ethnic politics, but should be allowed to confront the problem of genuine national integration.

"If Dr Viljoen's widely publicised capabilities and influential position in the South African power hierarchy were not to be harnessed to the objectives of Namibian national integration and independence thereby making this man the last colonial governor, then South Africa will have squandered her own asset," he

said.

He said that the crucial challenge in the New Year was whether the internal liberation movement should sit down and fold its arms or whether South Africa, through UN default, should create new interim institutions in Namibia.

His considered opinion, he said, was that interim colonial institutions though inadequate and often perverse, can and must be moulded and directed by a mature liberation movement so that instead of blocking the way they became the stepping stones on the road to independence.

He compared this to the method employed by the CPP in 1951 and to Julius Nyerere's TANU party which participated in elections based on the unwanted black/white parity constitution simply in order to abolish that very constitution once they achieved power.

He said that our situation was not quite as similar to that of either the Gold Coast or Tanganyika before independence as there was no government-sponsored party in either of those two elections, probably because Britain's stakes there were not as high as South Africa's in Namibia, he said.

"For instance," he added, "South Africa could not grant responsible government in Namibia without seriously weighing the consequences of such a step on her war effort in the north. By contrast Britain had no such problem."

He believed, however, that in spite of the unique position, the Namibian liberation movement should continue to press its demands and even go into high-level negotiations with the South African government, with a view to preventing the imposition of sterile institutions on our country.

MUDGE SAYS SWAPO HAS SINGLED OUT DTA AS TARGET

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 8 Jan 80 p 3

[Text]

WINDHOEK: Swapo would make further attempts on the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance and other parties which endangered it Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the DTA, said yesterday.

Speaking from the coast where he is on holiday, Mr Mudge said Swapo should not jump to the conclusion, however, that it could deter the DTA by murdering its leaders.

He was commenting on the death of Mr Thomas Shikongo the Owambo Minister of Works and a leader of the DTA in the National Assembly, in a land mine explosion at the weekend.

"We will have to keep in mind that this is not the end of the onslaught on parties which

endanger SWapo," Mr Mudge said. "Swapo will continue to fight us with violence."

He said the DTA was determined that Swapo would not be allowed to rule SWA.

Mr Shikongo was the third prominent leader of the DTA who had been assassinated, Mr Mudge said. The others were Mr Clemens Kapuu, the Herero Paramount Chief, and Mr Toivo Shiyagaya, the former Owambo Minister of Health.

"And this does not include all the headmen and sub-headmen and DTA organisers who have been murdered," Mr Mudge said.

"It appears that Swapo has now, without a doubt, singled out the DTA as its most important enemy," he said. We

can expect a renewed onslaught in the new year."

The DTA would continue to fight Swapo with every means at its disposal, he said.

Bloodthirsty organisation such as Swapo cannot be allowed to continue with its violence."

Mr Mudge said the DTA stood by other Owambo leaders. Mr Shikongo had been an outspoken critic of Swapo and had now paid the highest price for it.

"This has been a great tragedy and a shock to the DTA and we are now, more than ever, committed to stand by our other leaders who are prepared to give their lives in the fight against Swapo." — Sapa Reuter

CSO: 4420

RUKORO: SWAPO D-NNF MERGER FINALLY AGREED

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 11 Jan 80 p 1

[Text] WINDHOEK: Two Black nationalist political organisations here, the Namibia National Front and Swapo Democrats, had decided to merge after nearly a week of intensive talks, Mr Reinhard Rukoro, the Publicity and Information Secretary of the NNF announced here last night.

At a Press conference after the talks, Mr Rukoro said a national congress would be held from April 4 to April 7 at which the new party would be officially established.

A committee of 14 had been established to organise the national congress, at which each component would have 50 delegates.

During the talks this week, the two groups had reached agreement on a formula for the composition of the new party's first central committee. It was now up to the individual parties to nominate candidates for the committee, Mr Rukoro said.

Until the inaugural congress, Mr Rukoro said, leading members of both groups would speak at public meeting throughout SWA.

"It is already clear that the new party has an extensive ethnic and geographic base," he said.

The NNF has, up to now, been an umbrella organisation grouping six different political

groups and parties.

Swapo Democrats was formed by former members of Swapo - Nujoma who had become dissatisfied with the Swapo leadership. Its leader is Mr Andreas Shipanga, who had spent many years in exile.

Mr Rukoro said he was confident the new movement would emerge as the strongest single political party in the Territory in any election in SWA.

"We already see ourselves as the first independent government and rulers of an independent Namibia," Mr Rukoro said. "We intend, in the months ahead, to prove that we enjoy majority support and that we will be able to govern efficiently, wisely and fairly."

The new party would play a decisive part in the future political development of SWA.

"The party will be the champion of freedom, democracy and the independence of Namibia," Mr Rukoro said.

In reply to a question, Mr Rukoro said he expected the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, the majority party in the SWA National Assembly, to "totally disintegrate" once the new party was in full swing.

"We are also in touch with prominent figures within Swapo Nujoma who are dissatisfied and are looking for a

viable alternative. They will join us."

He said the names of these Swapo members could not be announced at this stage because of the possibility of reprisals.

The constitution and policy declaration of the new party had been completed, he said, and would be announced next week.

The NNF, Swapo D and a group from Rehoboth had reached agreement on between 200 and 300 individual items over the past week.

He said the name of the new party would be decided at the forthcoming national congress, and would be either "Namibia African National Union" or "Namibia People's Organisation."

Asked if the new party would be committed to achieve its aims peacefully, Mr Rukoro said it would be a fully-fledged national liberation movement.

"Only a lunatic would opt for blood and violence" but those who were committing violence in SWA had been driven to it by South Africa.

"The new movement will put its demands to South Africa and we hope South Africa will in 1980 prove to be a mature colonial power and hand over power... or bear the consequences," Mr Rukoro said. - Sapa

MBANDERU LEADER: WE DO NOT WANT TO BE PART OF HEREROS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 8 Jan 80 p 3

[Article by David Greybe]

[Text] THE MBANDERUS are an independent nation and should be allowed to handle their own affairs, according to Paramount Chief Munjuku Nguvaiva II of the Mbanderus, in an open letter of protest to the Administrator General of Namibia, Dr Gerrit Viljoen.

The petition, dated December 20, 1979, further adds:

"We, the Mbanderus nation, will never allow others to make decisions for us. We will never submit to laws which take away our identity and force us to join another tribe, and be identified with them.

"The belief that there is no difference between the Hereros and the Mbanderus and that they are one nation, is only propagated by people who want to dominate the minority group.

"When it comes to the appointment of leaders or headmen or a paramount chief to the throne of Katjamaaha, it is quite obvious that there will never be a Mbanderus appointed to the hierarchy.

The Hereros will be ruled by Hereros, and the same applies to the Mbanderus. The Hereros and Mbanderus have been different tribes for a long time, even though they belong

to the same language group.

"This is apparent from our history and as early as the arrival of German settlers we have been two separate tribes who have lived in different territories.

With the passing of the Reserve Act of 1924 it has always been the case that the Hereros and Mbanderus have been separate tribes with their own leaders.

"When the Hereros appointed Clemens Kapuuo in 1960, the Mbanderus were told not to get involved in the proceedings, and had to control their own affairs and appoint their own leader.

"It was then that we chose Paramount Chief Munjuku Nguvaiva II as our leader, and he is still our leader today. This whole procedure was accepted and approved by the SA Government.

"The Mbanderus were not allowed representation at the Turnhalle conference and instead were told to join the Herero delegation under Headman Clemens Kapuuo. Because of the exclusion of the Mbanderus as an individual tribe we decided against participation.

"I, Munjuku Nguvaiva II of the Mbanderus, made representations to Mr Dirk

Mudge, organiser of the Turnhalle conference, on 11/8/75 and 18/8/75 about separate representation for the Mbanderus. I came away on both occasions having been told to work with and through the Hereros.

"We, the Mbanderus under Paramount Chief Munjuku Nguvaiva II, who are in the majority, then decided against participation in the Turnhalle conference.

"It will be obvious to all that the Mbanderus are a separate nation who should be in charge of their own future and destiny.

"We have never tried to run Herero affairs or choose their leader, and will subsequently not allow the same to happen to us.

"Paramount Chief Kuaima Riruako was appointed by the Hereros without consultations with or participation by the Mbanderus.

Whereas Paramount Chief Munjuku Nguvaiva II of the Mbanderus was appointed by the Mbanderus alone. We don't try and force his leadership onto the Hereros.

The Government must not try by law to force Herero leadership onto the Mbanderus, as it is not the wish of the Mbanderus people."

SECURITY FORCES REPORT KILLING ELEVEN TERRORISTS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 10 Jan 80 p 2

[Text] ELEVEN terrorists were killed in contacts with the security forces during the last week, the acting head of SWA Command, Brigadier Pieter Bosman announced here today.

One member of the security forces was killed during the skirmish with terrorists.

Two terrorists were killed during fighting with security forces when they made contact with an ambush laid by Swapo.

Another four terrorists were killed in contacts with the security forces just south of the Angolan border, and on January 7 a group of terrorists were ambushed by the security forces with three terrorists being killed during the fighting.

On January 8, one terrorist was killed when security forces

opened fire on three terrorists who fled from a Cuca shop when the security forces approached.

Brigadier Bosman said that Swapo action in the last week had been concentrated mainly against the member leader in the north.

He cited the example of chief Thomas Shikongo, the Owambo Minister of Works who was killed in a landmine explosion, and Headman Silas Isaak who was killed during a terrorist attack on his kraal.

His kraal was attacked by a large group of terrorists on Tuesday evening. His bodyguards returned the fire and Headman Isaak joined in the fighting during which he was killed.

The terrorists then fled in a north westerly direction.

In a follow-up operation by the security forces one terrorist was killed.

Brigadier Bosman said that follow-up operations had been launched following a landmine incident involving a post-office truck in which one person was killed and two wounded, and an attack on an SAR tanker which resulted in an unknown quantity of fuel being destroyed.

He said that the mine incident in Kaokoland was being regarded as an isolated incident and that the follow-up operation had been conducted in an easterly direction towards Owambo.

No further details were available.

CSO: 4420

TERRORISTS REPORTED BLOWING UP FUEL TANKER

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English Jan 80 p 1

[Text] **WINDHOEK:** A large road tanker of the South African Railways was hit by Swapo terrorists fire and burnt out on the main road between Oshivello and Ondangwa in Owambo, Brigadier Pieter Bosman, Acting Officer Commanding SWA Command of the Defence Force, disclosed here today.

The driver of the tanker, Mr A J C Brand, and his co-driver, Mr Nelson Muttja, were unharmed Brigadier Bosman said.

An undisclosed amount of fuel was destroyed with the tanker. Sapa reports.

Brigadier Bosman said Swapo terrorists opened fire on the tanker on the tarred road between the Oshivello border post on the Owambo border and Ondangwa yesterday morning.

Only the rear end of the tanker was hit and it caught fire. Mr Brand and Mr Muttja uncoupled the burning carriage and rushed on with the mechanical horse.

They were not wounded.

Brigadier Bosman said the security forces had launched a follow-up operation.

The type of fire-arms used in the incident was not disclosed.

The railways this week instituted an investigation into alleged reckless and irresponsible driving by drivers of SAR railway tankers in Owambo.

This follows an Advertiser report last week. According to the Advertiser reporter he observed SAR truck drivers participating in reckless, negligent and malicious driv-

ing, while intimidating the local population.

The reporter, who had photographs to back up his claims stated cases of drivers flaunting SAR regulations by driving two abreast on a narrow road were documented.

The drivers were observed at speeds in excess of 100 kilometers an hour, and indulging in "sport," which was terrorising the local population, he said.

They did this by driving recklessly and often forcing other drivers off the road.

There had been a number of close shaves.

The owner of a small retail shop situated alongside and main road commented on the drivers saying that "one day this would no longer be sport, it would be murder."

The Advertiser reporter also witnessed a driver run down a young bull calf.

The national Sunday paper, The Sunday Express, also carried a report on the drivers alleged reckless driving this week.

LANDMINE KILLS OVAMBO MINISTER, SEVEN OTHERS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 7 Jan 80 p 1

[Text]

MR THOMAS Shikongo, the Owambo Minister of Works, and five others were killed in a landmine explosion near Onandjera in western Owambo in northern SWA, late on Saturday afternoon.

Mr Shikongo along with three bodyguards and two private citizens, believed to be a young girl and an older man were killed instantly when the vehicle in which they were travelling triggered off a landmine near Mr Shikongo's home.

Mr Shikongo who was also a prominent businessman was apparently returning home at the time of the incident.

In another incident on Saturday, two Owambo chiefs from the Kwanyama tribal area in eastern Owambo, were gunned down by Swapo terrorists.

The Chief Minister of Owambo, Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba said yesterday that a special Cabinet meeting would be held this morning, after which a full statement would be released.

Mr Shikongo was the second Owambo Minister to be killed by terrorists in the Ongandjera tribal area during the past two years.

In 1978, the Owambo Minister of Health, Mr Toivo Shiyagaya, was gunned down while addressing a DTA meeting at Onandjera. His assassin was killed by members of the homeguard while trying to escape after the shooting.

Pastor Ndjoba disclosed last night that Swapo terrorists had last year plundered and destroyed a shop belonging to Mr Shikongo.

Mr Shikongo, believed to be in his fifties, is the third Owambo minister to be killed since Swapo started its bush war against South African security forces more than ten years ago.

The first victim was the former Owambo Chief Minister, Chief Elifas who was shot by a group of terrorists outside a beerhall in Owambo more than three years ago.

The Swapo president, Mr Sam Nujoma, comes from Onandjera, his parents and other members of his family still live there.

A spokesman for the SWA Command of the Defence Force, said here that a follow up operation was continuing in the operational area today after Mr Shikongo's death.

Mr Shikongo leaves a wife and two children.

CSO: 4420

LANDMINE KILLS UNIDENTIFIED BLACK MAN IN KAOKOLAND

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 8 Jan 80 p 1

[Text]

WINDHOEK: An unidentified Black man was killed yesterday when a post office truck carrying 20 people struck a landmine in Kaokoland, the Postmaster General, Mr Jan Venter, said.

The White driver of the truck, Mr Louis van Zyl, was flown to hospital in Oshakati and later transferred to the H F Verwoerd Hospital in Pretoria for possible eye surgery.

None of the 20 other people on the truck was injured, Mr Venter said.

The truck had triggered the landmine near Opuwa in Kaokoland while the post office work team was on its way

to work on an extension to the telephone mainline system in the Territory.

Anticipating the incident, the Second-in Command of the SWA Command of the Defence Force, Brigadier Pieter Bosman, said security forces were investigating the incident. A follow-up operation would be launched should this be necessary.

Officials here said this was the first landmine explosion in Kaokoland and only the second time terrorist activity had caused death in Kaokoland.

Kaokoland is not officially part of the northern operational area. — Sapa

CSO: 4420

ENOK: PRESS TO BLAME FOR MEAT BOARD CONTROVERSY

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 15 Jan 80 p 1

[Article by David Greybe]

[Text] CERTAIN sections of the Press have been blamed for the recent controversy which has been raging around a French consortium's role in business transaction concerning Namibia's meat industry, according to a Press statement released by Enok this morning.

This statement was released with the permission of Mr Andries Pretorius, President of SWALU, Mr Nico Oelofse, chairman of the Agricultural Advisory Committee of the Administrator General, and Enok, after a meeting had been arranged between all concerned parties.

The statement explains:

● Because of the handling of the situation by certain sections of the Press, the integrity and credibility of certain individuals has come under question.

● The good intentions behind the proposed project, which would benefit the Namibian

economy as a whole, has now come to be doubted.

● It was for this reason that a meeting was arranged between all concerned parties. This Press statement has been released, and all parties hope that the matter will now be left alone.

The main points of the statement are:

Whether the Prime Minister and/or the Minister of Foreign Affairs of SA told the concerned parties to hold discussions with the French group or not, is of no importance.

This because even if a minister gave such instructions, they have no legal binding power.

Whether the French consortium intended to try and control the whole Namibian meat industry or not is of no significance now. What matters is the final agreement. One must also accept the fact that any business concern will try their best to get as good a deal as possible for themselves.

Was there any pressure on Mr Pretorius to sign a contract with the French group? It was Organised Agriculture and the Meat Producers Co-op which were approached to work with the French consortium.

Mr Pretorius claims that he was never approached to sign a contract with them. It is also known that Mr Pretorius was the chairman of a committee which gave Enok permission to carry transactions with the French consortium.

Enok does not identify Mr Pretorius with the project, even though certain Press reports have insinuated the opposite.

All agree that Graf de Chaumbrun has never been party to the discussions.

Enok says that they still stand by their Press statement of November 29, 1979, which outlines the proposed deal with the French consortium concerning the meat industry in Namibia.

POLL MONITORS SET UP SHOP

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL English 13 Jan 80 p 2

[Text]

AN advance party of 16 British election supervisors finished a week-long briefing yesterday and prepared to move to their provincial offices.

The supervisors will leave Salisbury tomorrow in two-man teams pairing ex-colonial officials with chief executives of British county councils.

Mr Malcolm Carruthers, Assistant Election Commissioner, said the supervisors would be involved in monitoring, planning, selection of poll station sites and recruitment of polling station workers.

They would also establish contact with political party representatives in their areas and act as intermediaries for complaints directed to the Election Commissioner and Election Council.

In some cases they might deal with complaints themselves, but their primary task would be to supervise rather than run the election, Mr Carruthers said.

"The Elections Commission has the power to direct, to give orders, though of course it is much better if our staff can develop working relationships based on persuasion and advice," Mr Carruthers said.

An additional 63 supervisors were due to arrive

in Salisbury on January 23, and would be deployed throughout the country's 55 districts on January 28, he said.

Most of the ex-colonial officials in the advance group did service in Northern Rhodesia and Kenya.

Supervisors interviewed yesterday were optimistic about their role in the elections and said the mechanics of the election should be very much the same as pre-independence elections in Northern Rhodesia and Kenya.

Did they foresee any problems with intimidation?

"Intimidation is endemic to all African elections. It is the degree that matters. But we are here only in a supervisory capacity. All we can do is report infringements," said Mr John Cumber, the chief executive of the Save the Children organisation in Britain and a former district commissioner in Kenya.

Mr John Blunden, a former DC in Northern Rhodesia who is now on the Engineering Industry Training Board in Britain, said that the best chance of controlling intimidation was for African political leaders, who had the respect of the people, to set a proper example.

BISHOP SEES ELECTION AS LIFE-AND-DEATH CHOICE

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 13 Jan 80 p 3

[Text]

BINDURA.

THE February election would be a matter of life and death: people had to expect chaos and economic ruin if they opted for a Patriotic Front government. Bishop Muzorewa told a rally here yesterday.

In a hard-hitting attack on the co-leaders of the PF, Mr Robert Mugabe and Mr Joshua Nkomo, the Prime Minister told a crowd estimated by Police at between 3 500 and 4 000 that a vote for the PF spelt subjugation, slavery and the promotion of tribalism which would result in bitter fighting and violence.

NO FOOD

"Look at the countries supporting the PF and whom they imitate. Their economies are in ruins and tatters and the once-happy people no longer smile because they have no food."

The UANC leader accused the leaders of these countries that a continuation of the war would not be in the best

interests of their economies and their people.

The bishop told the gathering that in the short time that his administration had been in office it had stopped the war, gained international recognition and the removal of sanctions and raised the wages of farm labourers, teachers, mine and urban industrial workers.

"The mandate we are seeking from you is to vote into power a sober, determined, honest and straightforward leadership. Allow us more time to grant you your genuine desires. Consider what we did in six months and what we will do in five years," he said.

The Prime Minister promised the crowd which had gathered in a football pitch at Chipadze that when his party returned to power land resettlement programmes now on the drawing boards would immediately take off and with sanctions lifted tribal trust lands would be completely transformed.

Also on the priority list was the programme for the rehabilitation of the guerrillas. Those who wished to further their education would be helped

and those intending to seek employment would be absorbed in commerce and industry.

The bishop interrupted his speech to introduce seven ZANLA men who, he said, had responded to his amnesty campaign.

Interviewed, the guerrillas said they had operated in the north-east but had not liked the idea of being "cooped in keeps".

The bishop was accompanied by the latest defectors to the UANC, Mr Gibson Magaramombe and Mr Michael Mawema.

AUXILIARIES

The meeting was also addressed by the deputy chief of staff of the auxiliaries, Comrade Max, and a former guerrilla, Comrade Advance Chimurenga.

In answer to a question, the bishop denied allegations that the auxiliaries were harassing the tribesmen and campaigning on his behalf.

"The Pfumo reVanhu are under the command of the Governor and are an integral part of the security forces. They have been ordered to keep to their bases and those who have committed acts of atrocity have been picked up and locked in," he said.

BORDER WITH MOZAMBIQUE REOPENS

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 13 Jan 80 pp 1, 2

[Text]

**FORBES BORDER
POST.**

IN a scene of wild jubilation, Mozambicans mobbed the first Rhodesian cars to cross the border here after four years of bitter hostility between the two countries.

A makeshift wire mesh fence dividing the mortar-scurred road between the two customs houses was ceremoniously rolled back at 11.35 a.m. yesterday 3½ hours later than the scheduled opening of the border.

Government and immigration officials from both sides clapped and cheered as a flood of cameramen and reporters who had been waiting since early morning drove into Mozambique, reports Iana.

With broad smiles a 15-man Mozambican delegation, headed by political commissar Major Henrique Madebe, invited the waiting journalists to sample fish dishes prepared especially for them in Beira, 270 km to the east.

But he said the top-level Government delegation due to open the border had not arrived after hearing that the Rhodesian Governor, Lord Soames, would not be present at the border.

He told the first visitors from Rhodesia to his country for years that yesterday's trip must be limited to a survey of the newly rebuilt Customs and Immigration post a few hundred metres down the road.

Speaking through an interpreter, the commissar, dressed in green uniform bedecked in ribbons and gold braid, told the 40-plus Rhodesians that lengthy visits to his country could be undertaken later.

The border posts on both sides closed at midday and will be closed all day today.

A stream of cars including several Rhodesian residents who had hoped to sample Mozambique's famous seafood and wine delights then drove slowly through a throng of hundreds of wildly excited Mozambicans.

One Rhodesian nearly disappeared beneath a horde of laughing blacks clamouring for the cigarettes he was giving away.

As the cars moved on across the bridge leading to the Mozambican border post the crowd turned back and ran wildly towards the Rhodesian side where officials hastened to secure a makeshift carrier.

VERY HAPPY

"We are very happy," gasped one breathless labourer. "Now there will be more jobs, more money. Things will be much better."

Even green-clad Frelimo soldiers, accustomed to gazing over gunsights at Rhodesia, appeared relaxed and cheerful. They refused to talk to reporters, but smiled easily and hitched their Thompson machine guns for photographers. One carried a rocket launcher with two rockets.

The signs of war are still very evident on both sides, despite a great deal of hasty reconstruction. Empty cartridge shells still litter the sides of the road on the Mozambican side and the Rhodesian buildings are topped by a sandbagged machine gun emplacement. Work was still under way to put finishing touches to the repair of mortar damage in the road.

Buildings surrounding the reconstructed posts on both sides are scarred and holed by mortars, while bullets have pockmarked the rusted signs along the road.

One sign, symbolising the strong tourist trade which once flourished between the two countries, advertises the "Hotel Savoy" in Beira. Barely decipherable print praises the hotel's "cuisine exzellente" and air-conditioned bar.

As excited Rhodesians nosed around the Mozam-

bique border post, blasts echoed across the valley from the detonation of anti-personnel mines systematically dug up by a Rhodesian explosive team throughout the morning.

More than 15 mines, most of them apparently laid by the Rhodesians along their own border, were detonated in the course of the morning.

The Mozambique border post has been extensively rebuilt. Walls and roofs have been partially replaced, the "posto de turismo" is brand new and the white paint is barely dry on the walls and kerbstones.

Nearby garages and store houses have been hard hit by artillery barrages which have hurtled across in both directions several times during the last four years.

On the Rhodesian side fresh brickwork marks the front of the customs building and almost all the windows have been re-framed and replaced.

Inside, the appearance is spick and span. Most of the officials have been based in nearby Umtali while the border has been closed.

As the 25-minute rush of visitors across the border subsided at midday the officials quietly popped open the cork of a bottle of celebration champagne.

It was Rhodesian.

Our Umtali correspondent writes:

I never thought I would see the day when a Frelimo soldier would want to shake hands with me, but there he was, hand

outstretched and beaming from ear to ear.

Although some people walked across the border, the first car to arrive at the Mozambican border post belonged to Mr Rob Demaine, of Umtali, and his wife June.

Others followed and within a few minutes the Machipanda border post was filled with yellow number plates, plus a few Russian Land-Rover style vehicles.

People milled around talking to each other in an atmosphere of great friendliness although the occasional unhappy Mozambican face could be seen.

Frelimo soldier Lovemore Timothy told me "The opening of the border is better for all of us."

When I told him I was a Rhodesian journalist and the first to enter Mozambique since the border was closed he said: "We want to be friends with everyone."

A Mozambican civilian told me: "I am very happy about today and you can see we are all very happy."

Mozambican Mr Ernest Matthew said: "I would like to go to Umtali. I have never been there but I would like to buy up everything in the shops."

There was not much time for socialising, but some Mozambican journalists went to Forbes. One of them, Mr Carlos Cardoso, announced: "The wind of history has changed."

PRESENCE OF SA TROOPS STIRS CONTROVERSY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Jan 80 p 6

[Editorial: "Clearing the Air"]

[Text]

A CONSIDERABLE amount of controversy and confusion has developed over the presence of South African troops in this country.

The "frontline states" are becoming particularly restive about the matter, which, they say, is contrary to the Lancaster House agreement and is endangering peace and security.

Their concern is understandable, and it is no doubt shared by many other people at this delicate stage in the ceasefire exercise.

But, examined objectively, can it really be said that the South African military presence is a threat to peace and security? After all, the troops are here in a passive role to protect the vital transport link at Beitbridge.

Had they been deployed in an aggressive role, such as Russia has done with its forces in Afghanistan, there would have been far more reason for concern. Why, incidentally, have President Kaunda and his colleagues kept so quiet about that affair?

It might also be argued that the presence of South Africans at the bridge is helping to maintain stability and restraint among whites in particular in face of continued PF violations of the ceasefire.

But the important thing now is to ensure that the matter does not get out of hand.

For a start the confusion surrounding the apparently different positions adopted by the Governor and Lord Carrington on the issue must be removed. The explanation given last night by the Governor's spokesman, Mr Fenn, should help to clear the air. But a public endorsement of the Governor's action from the Foreign Secretary himself would be even better.

MUSARURWA WARNS ON PRESENCE OF SA TROOPS

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 13 Jan 80 p 5

[Text]

If Lord Soames failed to heed the Patriotic Front's call for South African troops to be withdrawn from the country and security force auxiliaries disengaged and monitored, appeals would be sent to Lord Carrington, Mrs Margaret Thatcher and leaders of the international community to intervene, said a spokesman for the PF, Mr Willie Musarurwa, yesterday.

In an interview, Mr Musarurwa, the publicity secretary for PF-ZAPU, said the threat that the PF would order the evacuation of its forces from the assembly areas if the Governor did not

check the activities of the auxiliaries in the TTLs would only be carried out when the British Foreign Secretary and Prime Minister and leaders of the free world failed to act.

"That will be an extreme action and will only be taken if we are convinced there is no other resort," he said.

This would mean a resumption of the armed struggle with the continued backing of the five frontline states.

"The frontline states will not accept a situation where we are being liquidated. They are part and parcel of us and will support our objectives," Mr Musarurwa said.

Mr Musarurwa said the PF hoped that such a situation would not arise and expected the Governor to act "responsibly and rectify these anomalies that threaten the fairness of the February elections for majority rule".

"Every party contesting the elections with the exception of Bishop Muzorewa's UANC is complaining about the presence of South African troops in our country and the activities of the auxiliaries who are openly campaigning for the UANC in the tribal trust lands," he said.

Admitting that Lord Soames had a difficult job as the man in charge during the transitional period, Mr Musarurwa said that where he had faltered was in delaying the release of all detainees and political prisoners, the removal of the "status quo", the ending of call-ups and the disengagement of the auxiliaries.

He dismissed call-ups as unnecessary because of the establishment of the ceasefire, adding that they now only served to enhance the chances of the outgoing administration of Bishop Muzorewa in the elections.

RF, RM ELECTION AGREEMENT REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Jan 80 p 7

[Text]

BULAWAYO

TOP OFFICIALS of the Rhodesian Front and the Rhodesia Movement agreed in Bulawayo this week that whites should stand together in the election.

The Rhodesia Movement says this was a merger discussion that the RM was prepared to merge with the RF in the interests of the country's whites and to field one combined party in the election.

The Rhodesian Front however, says a merger was not discussed; that the talks were merely to assure former RF members that they would be welcome "if they wished to return to the fold".

Yesterday spokesmen for the two parties issued conflicting statements.

ACTIVE

Mr Denis Walker, Deputy Minister of Mines and convener of the discussion in Bulawayo, said: "We are active in attempting to reconcile those who have left the party, and we would welcome back any of those who might wish to apply to rejoin."

"Also, we always welcome applications for new membership."

"There is absolutely no question of the Rhodesian Front combining with any other political party."

"The move to reconcile with all Rhodesians and to work together for the good of the country is embodied in the resolution recently passed by the national executive of the RF."

Mr Bill McNair, chairman of the Rhodesia Movement, also referred to this RF resolution.

"The RF published an appeal on December 15 in which it solemnly urged all whites in this hour of destiny to close ranks and speak with one voice."

QUESTIONS

"The RM questions the solemnity of this appeal and the sincerity of the content of the resolution in view of the fact that the RM was approached this week by senior members of the RF, including the national chairman (Mr Geoff Kluckow)."

"Discussions were held

as to how the two parties could be merged, and on what basis."

"The Rhodesia Movement's approach is that the present atmosphere of uncertainty is not the time for party politics--whites must stand together."

"We were prepared to co-operate fully in the interest of white unity. However, if this was just another electioneering gimmick of the Rhodesian Front, this regrettable and tactical episode is singularly indicative of the truculence, inconsistency and disarray of the Rhodesian Front organisation and leadership."

The whites will need men of strong character, ability, and singleness of purpose to lead them in the uncertain days ahead, Mr McNair said.

"It was to this end we were, and still are, prepared to co-operate to have one party going into this election as representing the whites."

FRELIMO SOLDIERS LAY DOWN THEIR ARMS

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 13 Jan 80 p 1

[Text]

A GROUP of 47 Frelimo soldiers deployed into Rhodesia at the end of December had surrendered to security forces in the Matibi One Tribal Trust Land, a Combined Operations Headquarters communique said late last night.

The Frelimo commander told the security forces that his orders from the Frelimo command were to assist ZANLA elements who had remained outside the assembly points in their political campaign.

Three ZANLA men act in as guides for the Frelimo men surrendered with the group.

An earlier communique said Patriotic Front forces were continuing to lay down their arms.

Another 220 men had assembled in the 24 hours up to midday yesterday. One group numbered 160 men.

Several others had been captured.

EQUIPMENT

This brings the number of guerrillas in assembly camps to 21 190 — 15 530 ZANLA and 5 660 ZIPRA.

The security forces had taken in a mass of arms and war equipment.

But the communique reported that ceasefire violations were continuing.

ZANLA and ZIPRA men had each carried out two attacks on security forces.

Five ZANLA men had been killed during the fighting.

In another incident in the Sabi North Tribal Trust Land, a man was killed and another wounded in a shoot-out between ZANLA forces and Police.

The ZANLA men — who had stolen a civilian vehicle — opened fire when they were stopped at a roadblock.

The wounded man said they had come from assembly point Foxtrot in the Gutu District.

The communique added that a gang of eight armed ZANLA men had moved through a kraal in the Invanga North TTL warning all UANC supporters to leave. The men are believed to have come from an assembly point. Six of them returned there later.

Thieves had driven off between 500 and 600 head of cattle in various parts of the country. Forty-five had been recovered.

An illegal political rally attended by 2 000 tribespeople is alleged to have been staged at assembly point Foxtrot by the acting ZANLA commander and Ceasefire Commission member, Mr Rex Nhongo, on Thursday.

An informed source said another PF ZAPU meeting was held at Mapai protected village in the Beit-bridge area the same day.

ZANLA roadblocks have been cleared in the Vumba and on the Umtali-Birchenough Bridge road.

A ZIPRA commander in the western Nkai area has said that between 500 and 1 000 guerillas in the district are no longer interested in fighting and want to gather at assembly point Mike.

A British spokesman would not comment on a report that meat was being flown by Hercules planes from Cape Town to Rhodesia to feed the PF forces.

The operation is said to cost \$1 500 a tonne.

"Getting meat from South Africa was one of the options open," he said. "But I don't know if it has started yet."

He also said he knew nothing about a guerilla commissar at St Paul's Mission, Lupane, refusing to use Rhodesian towels. Dior towels are said to have been flown in for him.

"I can't see why he wouldn't use Rhodesian equipment — after all, he is Rhodesian," said the spokesman.

Reporters have been asked not to drive to assembly points in vehicles marked with a monitoring force white cross.

The Governor was spending a "private weekend" in Salisbury, the source said.

CSO: 4420

COTT COMMUNIQUE REPORTS ATTACKS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Jan 80 p 1

[Text]

INCREASING numbers of ZIPRA and ZANLA men are surrendering to the security forces throughout the country, a Combined Operations Headquarters communique reported last night.

In the past 48 hours, nearly 500 men have surrendered, including 18 Frelimo soldiers who have been handed to the Commonwealth Monitoring Force authorities.

Elsewhere, security forces have been subjected to five separate attacks by armed ZANLA elements. Six attackers and a collaborator were killed.

A number of weapons including RPD machine guns, AK assault rifles and RPG rocket-launchers were captured.

In one of these contacts Police were ambushed at close range in rocky country. The attackers were killed.

The communique reported that increasing numbers of ZIPRA and ZANLA men are surrendering to the security forces throughout the country.

More children have been abducted from their homes in rural areas. In the Selukwe Tribal Trust Land, 12 boys were forcibly taken from their homes by armed ZANLA elements on Sunday afternoon. The children have not yet been located. On

Tuesday in the same area, Bhiho Chanhwa, a young boy, was taken from his home by two men.

A black civilian had a narrow escape from death on Wednesday morning. He had been approached by two armed ZANLA men who demanded he identify himself. He did so and was then shown a notebook in which his name was listed as a sell-out.

After telling him he would be killed, his captors marched him into the veld some distance from his home. When an aircraft flew overhead, the ZANLA men fled, leaving the man to escape.

Freshly laid personnel mines have been found in the vicinity of the Forbes border post. Entry and exit tracks were found close to the Mozambique border.

Following indications by local people, two arms caches and a landmine have been found in the rural areas.

Nearly 400 cattle have been stolen, 145 of which have been recovered and three stock thieves have been shot.

● Yesterday's story under the heading "24 more die in ceasefire violations" should have made it clear that these were deaths since the start of the ceasefire. Five deaths were reported in the communique published yesterday.

ZNFU OFFICIAL: FARMERS FACE 'CRISIS OF EXPECTATION'

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 13 Jan 80 p 7

[Text] The president of the Zimbabwe National Farmers' Union, Mr Gary Magadzire, last week urged all farmers to make the Lancaster House agreement work.

In his New Year message to farmers throughout the country, Mr Magadzire said that with the end of hostilities it was incumbent on them to help ensure lasting stability.

"Our impartiality places us in a position of responsibility in building bridges between hostile elements within our country. We cannot afford a miscarriage of peace again," he said.

He said changing circumstances had created a "crisis of expectation," particularly on land with many programmes in agricultural development anticipated.

Plans had already been completed by the Ministry of Agriculture working in close liaison with the Ministry of Lands, the Land Settlement Board, ZNFU and the Commercial Farmers' Union, he said, to resettle 60 farmers at Copper Queen, 200 small ploholders at Chisumbanje and about 100 small ploholders at Sabi-Limpopo.

At Copper Queen farmers would be recommended to grow only cotton as a cash crop while at Chisumbanje in the Triangle and at Sabi-Limpopo the emphasis would be on wheat during the winter months and cotton during the summer months, he said.

Ploholders at Chisumbanje would be entitled to a minimum of two hectares of land and at Sabi-Limpopo, a minimum of 10 hectares would be allotted.

Mr Magadzire said farmers expected the government emerging from the coming elections to thrash out a specific policy on land which would be free from "divisionism and discrimination." This would go a long way to alleviate the anxiety of the farming community, he said.

Enshrined in the land policy, he said, should be security of tenure for both the peasant and commercial farmer to ensure maximum productivity.

POLITICAL VIOLENCE CURBED, PERPETRATORS JAILED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Jan 80 p 2

[Text]

THE world is watching this country and it is imperative that law and order be maintained so there is a free and fair election, a provincial magistrate, Mr R. Mathews, said at the Harare Magistrates' Court yesterday.

Mr Mathews also warned that the legislature provided heavy penalties for offences of a political nature when he sentenced two adults and three juveniles for contravening the Law and Order (Maintenance) Act for assaulting political rivals.

Servas Abumrah (25), a UANC supporter, was sentenced to 18 months in prison after having been convicted on two counts of assault. He was also given a suspended jail sentence of one year. He admitted assaulting two supporters of PF-ZAPU at Mufakose, Salisbury, on January 8.

Livingstone Chikwata (25) and a 16-year-old youth, both members of ZANU (PF), admitted that while in the company of about 30 ZANU

(PF) supporters they had stoned a house at the Red Cross shelter camp in Seko. Their reason for the stoning was that a ZANU (PF) supporter had been assaulted by a group of UANC supporters on a previous occasion.

They were both sentenced to three years' jail but one year of the youth's sentence was conditionally suspended for three years.

A 17-year-old UANC supporter who admitted assaulting a ZANU (PF) supporter on January 8 at Mufakose was sentenced to eight cuts. He was also given a nine months' jail sentence, conditionally suspended.

Another 17-year-old youth supporter of ZANU (PF) was also sentenced to eight cuts, plus a suspended jail sentence of one year, for throwing stones at a member of the BSAP Auxiliary Force at Harare on January 6. He pleaded guilty.

Mr I. MacMillan prosecuted in all cases.

MUGABE WARNED AGAINST LAND SEIZURE

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 13 Jan 80 p 2

[Text] A top British businessman warned yesterday that Mr Robert Mugabe's plans for radical land redistribution would be disastrous for Rhodesia.

Mr Fred Moorfoot, chairman of Kodak, said the country's commercial farmers were ultra-efficient and he warned that the splitting up of big profitable farms would damage the economy.

Mr Moorfoot is head of the seven-man British "pathfinder" business mission, which flew home last night.

The businessmen met leaders of all political parties, except Mr Mugabe's ZANU (PF).

Mr Moorfoot said the other parties had no plans for "indiscriminate" land redistribution.

He said Rhodesia was set to break back into world markets with tobacco, beef and sugar cane.

But there was a need to expand irrigation and replace old equipment. The country's entire tractor fleet should be renewed.

Mr Moorfoot said there would be great investment and trade opportunities in Rhodesia if a stable government followed the election.

But he stressed that the British would have to fight for markets along with businessmen from throughout the world.

"We can't expect the same favourable terms as before. Our goods must be at the right price and the right quality.

"British businessmen should waste no time in getting out to Rhodesia and making their first contacts--no need to wait for the election."

Mr Moorfoot warned that a sudden influx of foreign currency could stoke Rhodesia's inflation--now running at 14 percent a year.

"The new government will want to keep an eye on this," he said.

CSO: 4420

POLICE KILL ZIPRA MEN IN LUPANE TTL

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Jan 80 pp 1, 2

[Text]

SEVEN ZIPRA men were killed yesterday and the bus in which they were travelling burnt out after an exchange of fire with Police at a roadblock, according to a source.

The incident took place in the Lupane Tribal Trust Land, halfway between Bulawayo and Wankie on the main road.

The source said before the fight, Police met 28 ZIPRA men in a shopping centre in the TTL. They had asked to be transported to a Commonwealth Monitoring Force assembly point.

Dressed in assorted combat kit, the ZIPRA men "procrastinated" for two hours after initially refusing to enter the bus without their arms.

Seventeen of them finally boarded the bus with their weapons, said the source.

The bus was later stopped at a roadblock manned by Police who called the ZIPRA men four times to throw out their weapons.

They refused to do so and the Police opened fire. The ZIPRA men returned the fire after getting out of the bus, said the source.

In another incident, on Wednesday, a bus taking

11 ZIPRA men to Assembly Point Lima north of Plumtree near the Botswana border stopped on the outskirts of the village.

The source said the 11 were "thoroughly intoxicated" and were disarmed without incident. The bus was allowed to go on and arrived at the assembly point unhindered.

The source said that in the Sengwe TTL in the Repulse operational area security forces were fired on by a group of ZANLA terrorists, three of whom were killed in return fire.

Also in the Repulse area, 49 armed ZANLA men approached members of the Guard Force and asked to speak to a PF representative, who was flown to the scene.

The source said the ZANLA men surrendered their weapons and were taken to Nuabetsi.

He said that in the Mukwichi TTL in the Hutteridge area, 109 ZANLA men gave themselves up to Police and were taken to an assembly area.

He also said that in the Thrasher area 19 Frelimo soldiers from Mozambique working with ZANLA accepted the amnesty arrangements and surrendered. Arrangements were being made to take them to Enkeldoorn.

The PF commander in the area had sent notes to other groups telling them to give themselves up.

A reliable source independent of the Rhodesian security forces, in Salisbury last night described the events leading to the shooting by Police and Rhodesian security forces of seven PF guerrillas.

He said a monitoring area bus was sent at the request of local Police to collect 28 PF men assembled near a business centre in Lupane village.

When the bus arrived, at 11 a.m. on Thursday, the guerrillas became "aggressive" and refused to lay down their arms.

The Police then called the British monitoring force in Bulawayo to send

out a PF liaison officer to deal with the guerillas. "But the PF officer was not available and Police at the scene had to deal with the problem," the source said.

After further talking, 12 of the 28 guerillas boarded the bus, still carrying their arms (the source said it was not clear what became of the other 16 PF men) and, despite being called on five times to hand over their rifles, refused to do so.

The bus was then driven off in a north-westerly direction (the opposite direction to where they were supposed to have been taken) and was stopped at a Police road-block.

"They were asked by Police another four times to give up their weapons and again refused. They then left the bus and were again warned by Police

that if they did not obey the Police order they would be fired on. When they still refused they were fired on and one PF man was killed," the source said.

Other security forces were called in to pursue the PF men who had scattered and in the subsequent follow-up, six more guerillas were killed. The remaining 10 were still at large, he said. The action ended at 2.30 p.m.

Said the source: "It was absolutely inevitable that something like this would happen remembering that since January 4, PF men still outside the assembly places are unlawful in terms of the ceasefire agreement.

"Until yesterday there have been no similar instances of confrontation and the loss of life is regrettable. But the Rhodesian Police and security forces were acting entirely properly," he said.

CSO: 4420

PROTECTION OF BEIT BRIDGE 'VITAL'

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 13 Jan 80 p 14

[Editorial: "Protecting a Vital Link"]

[text]

IT IS in the interests of the whole of the Southern African region that Beit Bridge, a vital artery between south and north, should be protected and the South Africans are, under the circumstances of the moment, the best people to do it.

The presence of the South African forces at the strategic point has become a major political and military issue because it suits certain nationalist parties and the frontline states to point an accusing finger and claim a ceasefire breach.

All of them should, in fact, be grateful to our southern neighbour for protecting the jugular vein between South Africa and its ports and Rhodesia, Zambia and other countries to the north.

As the Republic's Prime Minister said last week, it is in everybody's interests that the protection of the bridge and especially the communication links should be adequately ensured.

The British, in agreeing to the protective forces, realise the importance of keeping the bridge intact not only for now but the future—assuming a reasonable, democratic government comes to power in the new Zimbabwe.

Beit Bridge cannot be considered free from the risk of attack. There are forces in this country whose plan is not only to take over Zimbabwe by ballot or bullet but to set up a springboard for launching terrorist attacks into South Africa — the beginning of yet another so-called liberation campaign.

RHODESIA

GREAT INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES SEEN

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Jan 80 p 6

[Editorial: "Best in Africa"]

[Text]

THE leader of a British trade delegation to this country has said that Rhodesia is the best country in Africa for an outsider to invest in. It is an assessment with which we thoroughly agree, given conditions of political stability. The country has been through a testing period economically and has emerged on top. Let us hope that the political peace so badly needed will emerge after the election and allow us all to get down to making Zimbabwe the greatest country in Africa.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

UNFP CAMPAIGN UNDERWAY--Bulawayo. Senator Chief Kayisa Ndiweni's United National Federal Party is to begin its election campaign today, and both organisers and members of the party's national executive will move into all areas of Matabeleland and the Midlands, a party spokesman said here yesterday. Mr Gideon Dewa, the UNFP's publicity and information secretary, said the groups of campaigners would stay in villages for up to five days at a time. The officials were also to investigate reports of intimidation, extortion and thuggery, because, Mr Dewa said, "This endangers the possibility of free and fair elections."--Iana. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Jan 80 p 3]

GERMAN BUSINESS MISSION--An eight-man German business mission flies into Salisbury today to look at trade and investment opportunities. It will spend five days meeting businessmen and political leaders. The visitors, who are the guests of the Zimbabwe Rhodesian Promotion Council, belong to Afrika Verein, an umbrella organisation for firms with African links. West Germany was an important trading partner before UDI. "They are trying to pick up the threads," said council president Mr C.G. Tracey. He added: "Germany is an enormously successful nation." [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 13 Jan 80 p 7]

MEAT FOR ASSEMBLIES--The Cold Storage Commission has arranged with the Commonwealth Monitoring Force to supply meat to the PF assembly points throughout the country. A CSC spokesman said a meeting was held yesterday morning and arrangements were made to feed the men. He said this would not affect normal beef supplies from the commission but did not say how much meat was involved or how many people would be fed. The special supplies follow concern that, because of a nationwide beef shortage, there might not be enough meat for people in the assembly points. The shortage has been caused by the theft of many thousands of head of cattle. Iana in Bulawayo reports Mr Jim Sinclair, chairman of the Cattle Producers' Association, as saying that stock theft has escalated "alarmingly" since the official cessation of hostilities. In a report published in Bulawayo, Mr Sinclair and Mr John Rosenfels, chairman of the Matabeleland division of the CPA, blamed the withdrawal of the security forces for the sudden increase in stock theft. Mr Sinclair said that in the week ending January 4--ceasefire day--a total of 4,000 cattle had been stolen. Of these, only 800

had been recovered. Thefts over the last six days had been running at an average of 200 a day, a daily cost of about \$ 20 000. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Jan 80 p 7]

NFZ SUPPORTERS--The newly elected acting president of the National Front of Zimbabwe, Mr Peter Mandaza (who is also Deputy Minister of Education), said yesterday the party was stronger than ever after the defection of its former leader, Mr Michael Mawema, to the UANC. Mr Mandaza denied the party had been dissolved. He said it would contest the general election on an even broader basis as chiefs in the Victoria and Midlands areas were giving the NFZ their full support. In a statement yesterday Mr Mandaza said that Mr Mawema's action in defecting and trying to dissolve the NFZ last week was not agreed to at the executive meeting. He said Mr Mawema took only four of the 54 members of the executive with him to join the UANC. "The executive meeting which Mr Mawema claims upheld his decision to dissolve the party was on January 8 at his house and was held at the demand of the committee." Mr Mandaza said Mr Mawema's action had "created a tremendously strong sense of unity among all the members and supporters of the NFZ, particularly among the chiefs in the Victoria and Midlands areas." [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 13 Jan 80 p 5]

MISUSE OF AIRCRAFT--In a letter to the leader of the Zimbabwe Democratic Party, Mr James Chikerema, the Governor says Ministers of the outgoing Government are barred from using official air transport for electioneering purposes. The letter was in response to Mr Chikerema's query whether a recent air tour by Mr Francis Zindoga, the Minister of Law and Order, was paid for by the Government, and if such facilities could be extended to other political leaders. Mr Zindoga last month flew to areas in Fort Victoria where he addressed several meetings. He later told the Sunday Mail that he had found as many as 1 000 ZANLA guerillas who said they would back Bishop Muzorewa's UANC. The Governor's letter says: "Authority for this flight was given under the impression that it was another in the series which Mr Zindoga had carried out over previous weekends in connection with the amnesty programme, and he did, in fact, do work connected with the amnesty programme on this particular occasion. "It has, however, been pointed out to Ministers that official air transport may not be used in connection with electioneering; there was a genuine error on this occasion, and I can assure you that it will not happen again." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Jan 80 p 7]

NFZ STILL EXISTS--The National Front of Zimbabwe will hold two meetings in Victoria, one in Midlands and one in Mashonaland over the weekend and the party is still in operation, said the acting president, Mr Peter Mandaza, in Salisbury yesterday. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Jan 80 p 7]

MARTIAL LAW COURTS--Martial law courts had ceased to function and martial law itself would be lifted when the ceasefire was seen to be effective in Rhodesia, a reliable source said in Salisbury last night. He was correcting a report yesterday which said arrests under martial law had ceased. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Jan 80 p 7]

ZUPU OFFICIALS--ZUPU has now filled the posts created by the recent resignations of a number of senior party officials, the deputy publicity secretary, Mr D. Mhlanga, said yesterday. Mr D. Mangena becomes first vice-president; Mr B.C. Rusike, director of youth affairs; Mr S. Mazivanhanga, general secretary; Mr C. Jena, secretary for commerce and industry; Mr A.W. Khan, economy and finance secretary; and Mr B. Mazungunye, secretary for chieftainship. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Jan 80 p 7]

ZDP PLANS--The Zimbabwe Democratic Party led by Mr James Chikerema will not contest the 20 seats reserved for whites during the election. In a statement yesterday the party's publicity and information secretary, Mr A. Ngcobo, said the ZDP felt the 20 seats should be contested by whites representing the white people of Rhodesia. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Jan 80 p 7]

REFUGEE CAMP AID--Bulawayo. Tegwani Mission, empty since its forced closure because of the war, was teeming yesterday as Home Affairs officials, medics, a doctor and health inspectors visited the sprawling complex to aid the 1 200 refugees temporarily housed at the mission. The refugees--all young males who crossed into Rhodesia from Botswana last weekend--were issued with temporary registration certificates at the mission yesterday. A team of nurses and assistants led by Dr William Tidy from the Medical Officer of Health's offices in Bulawayo also aided the refugees, while health inspectors checked sanitary arrangements. Aged between about 16 and 30, the refugees were obviously accustomed to discipline in their Botswana camp. At the mission they readily obeyed the orders of their "commander"--one of the men who led the men through the bush to the Brunapeg PF assembly point more than a week ahead of the official start of the repatriation of Rhodesia's 200 000 refugees from Botswana, Mozambique and Zambia. On Thursday the Department of Social Affairs moved the refugees by 19 hired buses to Tegwani, where they are expected to remain until arrangements are made for their return to their homes. The commander would not allow any of his men to be interviewed, but said: "We are all very happy to be home." The refugees have been provided with food by the Department of Social Affairs, and are expecting blankets, said the refugee commander. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Jan 80 p 7]

BULAWAYO AIRPORT PLANS--Bulawayo. Extensions worth more than \$3 million are planned for Bulawayo airport, a spokesman for the Ministry of Transport and Power said yesterday. The plans provide for a new terminal building, the over-laying of part of the runway, the installation of radar equipment for air traffic control, a new fire station with the necessary roads to it and up-to-date instrument landing equipment. "But much will depend on when

the necessary funds become available," the spokesman said. "The terminal building and office extensions involve the construction of a new domestic terminal and the conversion of the existing building into an international terminal. "We want to be prepared for the increase in the volume of traffic which we can expect in the future, although it is unlikely that Bulawayo will deal with inter-continental flights like Salisbury. "Improved passenger and baggage facilities, including the construction of a modern conveyor belt system, would also be considered once traffic at the airport increased sufficiently," he said. The over-laying of part of the runway and the construction of taxiway shoulders to strengthen these approaches was also a priority. [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 13 Jan 80 p 5]

LABOUR CASH FOR PF CAMPAIGN--London. The Labour Party's International Committee has agreed to raise funds for the Patriotic Front's election campaign in Rhodesia. The appeal is expected to be endorsed by the party's national executive committee this month. It will go out to all party affiliates including trade unions. The International Committee's chairman, Miss Joan Lester, said although the PF had asked for money for its campaign it "can use it for whatever it wants." The Herald's Geneva correspondent says a ZANU (PF) delegation, with Mrs Sally Mugabe--wife of the party's leader--among its members, has started a European tour with an appeal for money for development and resettlement programmes in Rhodesia. The delegation said it also needed funds for the election campaign and was seeking to raise at least \$10 million. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Jan 80 p 3]

REPAYMENT OF DEBT--Discussions will be held in London as soon as possible after the new Government comes to power to arrange for the repayment of Rhodesia's sterling debt of about £100 million. A Ministry of Finance spokesman said in Salisbury yesterday: "We must arrange a settlement which is both reasonable and equitable over the long term to all the parties involved." About £45 million is in capital and interest payments outstanding on sterling bonds raised on the London market, and the balance of the total is made up of payments by the British Government as guarantor for loans to Rhodesia, mainly for Kariba, by private bank loans and export credit loans. An interest payment on a loan is due next Tuesday, and the Ministry of Finance spokesman explained why it would not be possible to resume debt service before the election and the establishment of the independent government. He said the registers maintained in this country and in London had first to be reconciled. And second, any arrangement must be equitable to both past and present stockholders, and between British investors and taxpayers. "Such an agreement can be attained only through negotiation," said the spokesman. The Rhodesian Government fully accepted the importance of meeting debt service and arrears of capital redemption and interest. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Jan 80 p 3]

TRAINING TO POLITICAL RALLIES--The rail transportation of supporters to political meetings will be limited to three trains for each rally or meeting, a spokesman for the Ministry of Transport and Power said yesterday. In recent weeks Zimbabwe Rhodesia Railways has been asked by political

parties to provide transport for the carriage of party supporters, the spokesman said. As electioneering progressed these requests were likely to increase. The demand on the railways for the carriage of freight made it impossible to provide all the passenger trains required to carry party supporters. "It is clearly essential to make every effort to move as much freight traffic as possible--particularly export traffic which earns foreign currency. "It has therefore been decided by Government that, although an effort should be made to carry supporters to political meetings, the transport provided by the railways must be limited to three trains for each political meeting or rally. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Jan 80 p 1]

ASSEMBLY POINT STATISTIC--Another 230 PF guerillas entered monitoring force assembly points around the country during the past 24 hours to bring the total number answering the ceasefire call to 20 860, a reliable source said last night. "The PF forces are still giving up their arms and joining in the ceasefire but the response is slowing down," the source said. There were seven separate reports yesterday of guerillas--in numbers of one to 18--laying down their arms, he said. Other guerillas had indicated three separate arms caches containing small arms and ammunition. The source told Tana there had been no more reports of continuing guerilla infiltration across the border. Questioned on allegations that Security Force Auxiliaries had been responsible for numerous breaches of the ceasefire, the source said complaints were being investigated by the ceasefire commission. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Jan 80 p 1]

ZANU OFFICIAL'S TOUR--ZANU's deputy secretary for foreign affairs, Mr Wilfred Pasipanodya, has returned to Rhodesia after spending 19 days briefing heads of state in Swaziland, Lesotho and Botswana. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Jan 80 p 3]

RAILWAY EXPANSION--Bulawayo. The railways will expand their network to meet the needs of the country and have drawn up preliminary plans for hundreds of kilometres of possible branch lines. Announcing this last week, the acting general manager of the Railways, Mr Nigel Lea-Cox, said economic feasibility studies would have to be completed for the new lines, but the system could be expanded when needed. With the reopening of the border with Mozambique the railways were concentrating on getting the line to Beira running again, with the Maputo link as the next priority. Mr Lea-Cox said he expected the Beira link to be restored by the end of the month. Mr Lea-Cox goes to Mozambique tomorrow with the Secretary for Transport and Power, Mr Lambert-Stirling, for two days of discussions with their counterparts. High on the list of priorities in the talks would be the return of Rhodesian rolling stock and wagons trapped in Mozambique when the border was closed. Looking to the future, Mr Lea-Cox said that rolling stock, much of which is made in Rhodesia, would not be a problem. The railways were overhauling steam locomotives so that they could be used for another 15 years. Once the main line from Salisbury to Gwelo and from Gwelo to

Rutenga had been electrified, the first section costing \$50 million, steam locomotives would be used to the west, where they would be near the coal-fields, and diesels would run in the east, near the ports and the refinery. [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 13 Jan 80 p 2]

ZAPU SUPPORTERS STRANDED--Bulawayo. Thousands of PF ZAPU followers were left behind in Bulawayo last night when the last of the two trains and 272 buses left the city carrying more than 20 000 supporters to Salisbury to welcome Mr Nkomo. Party officials said they were disappointed that no more than three trains could be provided. The third train left from Gwelo. The cost of taking supporters from Matabeleland and the south Midlands was \$180 000, said the deputy secretary of the party's north-west province, Mr F.J. Dalimi. Of the buses 122 were assigned to carry people from the rural areas, although some supporters from these places said there had been no transport provided. Some of these people started queuing at dawn. Several people, especially those who had made their own way from rural areas, slept at the station in Mpopoma where all the trains called. The first train left at about 6.20 p.m. and the second an hour later. [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 13 Jan 80 p 1]

'MAIL' CIRCULATION--Rhodesia's top-selling newspaper, The Sunday Mail, achieved a record average circulation of more than 100 000 copies a week during December, an increase of more than 12 000 on the corresponding period in the previous year. During the past few years The Sunday Mail has topped the 100 000 mark for single issues but this is the first time the figure has been maintained throughout an entire month. December's average circulation was 100 223, compared with 88 046 in the same month of 1978. [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 13 Jan 80 p 1]

MILNER APPOINTMENT DENIED--ZAPU president and co-leader of the Patriotic Front, Mr Joshua Nkomo, denied in Lusaka yesterday that he had appointed former Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Aaron Milner, as his director of elections. Clarifying a report which appeared in this paper yesterday, Mr Nkomo said Mr Milner has a mother and relatives in Bulawayo and had asked for a seat on one of the planes carrying Zimbabwean refugees from Lusaka to Rhodesia. Mr Nkomo emphasized that Mr Milner's trip was his own private affair and that at no time had ZAPU appointed him as reported in the paper yesterday adding: "The report is a figment of imagination and I am terribly disappointed by it." He also said he was available to the Press on any questions pertaining to his liberation movement but that "I was not asked to comment on the alleged Milner appointment as ZAPU director of elections. Mr Milner has gone to Bulawayo to see his mother and relatives." [Text] [Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 10 Jan 80 p 1]

MINISTER DISCLOSES AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, PROGRAMS

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 17 Dec 79 p 4

[Interview with Mr Djibril Sene, minister of rural development, by Sammy L. Chaupin: "The Main Categories of Rural Development: Agricultural Campaign, Restructuring of Cooperatives, Reorganization of ONCAD, Assistance to Farmers (as printed)": date and place of interview not given]

[Excerpt] One agricultural campaign has come to an end. During the exclusive interview granted to our paper, the minister of rural development, Mr Djibril Sene, emphasized that the elements for the implementation of the agricultural program for the next campaign are in place. The restructuring of the cooperatives, the reform of the ONCAD [National Office of Cooperation and Assistance for Development], aid to the farmers, the reimbursement of debts. These are the categories which the minister discussed with our contributor Lucien Sammy Chaupin.

This picture, which Mr Djibril Sene painted for our contributor, includes dark areas, such as the deficit in food production and future difficulties with regard to the feeding of livestock, but also glimmers of hope. "The crops were not all that bad," stressed the minister, who provided the estimated figures, corrected the errors made in evaluating the agricultural campaign, and explained on what basis debts will be reimbursed ...

[Question] Minister, the agricultural campaign has come to an end. As you have been able to use for yourself during your trips, it was a bad one. Isn't there a risk that two problems will emerge? The one related to the reestablishment of the stock of seed and of the supply of food products? What solutions could the government find for these problems?

[Djibril Sene] It would be noted, first of all, that the harvest was not bad but rather relatively bad. As a matter of fact, if one compares the year 1979 with other years in terms of the major products, it is evident that there have been worse years than this. Thus, for example, groundnut

production for the years 1970-72-73 and 1977 was lower than that of the year 1979 in terms of production estimates. As a matter of fact, the estimates for this year were for 650,000 to 700,000 tons of production, while the figure for 1970 was 583,000 tons, for 1972 570,000 tons, for 1973 674,000 tons and for 1977 505,000 tons.

If one considers the production of millet and sorghum, here too the year was rather bad but not catastrophic, because the production estimates for this year were for 500,000 tons, while they amounted to 400,000 tons in 1970, 300,000 tons in 1972 and 420,000 tons in 1977. This year's estimates of 500,000 tons are equivalent to the 610,000 ton estimates for 1973 and the 507,000 tons for 1976. Thus, aside from the two record years for grain production over the last 10 years -- that is to say, the year 1974 when we produced 795,000 tons and the year 1978 when we produced a little more than 800,000 tons -- we consider the production to be moderately bad.

If one considers the production of unmilled rice, it should be noted here too that the production estimates for this year are higher than the estimates for 8 out of the 10 last years. They are higher than the estimates for 1970 which were for 99,000 tons, for 1972 with 37,000 tons (a catastrophic year), for 1978 with 65,000 tons, for 1976 with 118,000 tons and for 1977 with 63,000 tons.

As far as this year's production of unmilled rice is concerned, it should be noted that we will be able to maintain the same level as last year with regard to production in the region of the River. On the other hand, in Casamance -- due to insufficient rainfall in Lower Casamance -- we are experiencing a very serious decrease in the production of rice, because the river beds did not desalinate. As for the rain rice, the rainfall was not sufficient.

For cotton, the picture is also bad. This year's total production of 27,000 tons is higher only than that of 3 out of the last 10 years. However, with regard to last year the yield of cotton has clearly increased. Last year, the average yield over all the national territory was 700 kilograms per hectare, while this year we reached 900 kilograms per hectare.

These are the figures for the major products. Thus, I consider this year to have been rather bad, but not catastrophic. However, it is a year which will create problems. A problem in terms of the restoration of the seed stock, as you mentioned. Thanks to the help of the seed service, the government is taking all the necessary measures with regard to the analyses of the seeds and the selection of those batches most appropriate for planting. We will take all the measures or precautions to ensure that these seeds will be preserved under the best conditions.

The government is vigilant and believes that, in addition to a deficit in food production on the order of 150,000 tons, there will also be a very serious problem, that of the feeding of livestock. It becomes evident when one travels through Senegal, as the pastures do not look very good this year. There is even evidence that they are getting worse.

The government has taken precautions and before the end of November it had already presented numerous demands to international aid sources. The most important one is aimed at the distribution of staples to the people by trying to ensure transportation. As you know, the transportation of food products is extremely expensive. I should tell you that in 1976 -- because the 1977 harvest was bad -- we had to transport around 60,000 to 80,000 tons of grains. This cost us 2 billion 500 million in transportation. We would like to ensure the free distribution of 200,000 tons of food products. This emergency program has already been sent to international aid agencies. We have set up a very ambitious program to save the livestock. It concerns a subsidy of nearly 4 billion francs CFA [African Financial Community], in which governmental participation runs on the order of 1,000,000,000.

We also have -- you are right there -- the problem of seeds which justifies our interest in the prevention of losses. We have a program for setting up airhouses to stock primarily grains.

In terms of grains, the maximum to be achieved during the next 2 years is on the order of 135,000 tons. Another of our requests concerns the protection of crops in general, not just the production of grains. We also have protection for our crops which are being marketed. Temporary shelters at the level of the cooperatives are being considered, but also the possibility of covering the gathering centers.

The problems we experienced last year have made us extremely cautious in terms of stockpiling and have made it possible to define, to specify an extremely tough policy for the protection of our crops. These are the measures which the government intends to take. Of course, we first count on our own efforts. We have some supplies of food products, particularly millet, part of which we will distribute to our people while awaiting the arrival of international aid.

I can tell you that Senegal is not the only country to have difficulties in terms of agricultural production. Other countries have certainly been much more affected than we have, such as Cape Verde which suffered more than 50 percent losses, and Mauritania whose grain production this year will not be more than 25,000 tons. There are also Upper Volta and Mali which experienced a rather difficult year as winter.

Our first aim now is the international community to provide aid this year to the country. Of the Sahel which particularly need it. Consequently, Senegal is going through a difficult situation and it managed to take precautions in time. Nine thousand tons of millet are being distributed in the northern zones of the country, in the region of the River and of Louga.

The government is not a partisan of the wait-and-see policy; it is going through difficult times, not is trying to take the most adequate measures to come out the aid of the people. I believe that if all the efforts we have made succeed, the rural people will not suffer because of this year's agricultural deficit and we will also manage to restore the seed stocks.

[Question] Mister Minister, the cooperatives will be restructured. Could you specify the nature and the objectives of this restructuring which, as you well know, has encountered opposition.

[Jibril Dane] The objectives of the restructuring are excellent. They would primarily strengthen the role of education and should lead the rural people to no longer consider the cooperative as a foreign body. This explains the birth of village sections.

The objectives -- which we will keep from being displaced -- will be pursued with the support and the will of the rural people who after all benefit from them. It is certain that this restructuring, which will necessarily lead to a grouping of certain cooperatives, will provide solutions for certain difficulties of management and training. We are faced with a rural milieu to which we will have to adapt ourselves. A copied plan which they would receive would not do any good. Thus, we conceived the broad lines of this restructuring and then we sounded out the base. It must be said that in general the taxis are excellent; the problem appears only at the level of their implementation. Flexibility in action is necessary. One cannot tack a reform, however well thought out, onto the milieu.

The objective of having viable cooperatives, while at the same time remaining firm, must obtain the participation of those concerned. The road which must be taken -- and we have had the proof of this -- is the authorizing road.

[Question] Mister Minister, some people say that the ONCAD is a giant. Its reorganization is in progress. Could you give us its broad lines? And also tell us what we can expect from it?

[Jibril Dane] A study group has been thinking about this problem since February. A national committee, including the National Assembly and the Economic Council, is studying the various reports. The government is going to make a decision on the assignments to be entrusted to ONCAD and on those which will have to go to other structures of Rural Development. It is a global problem, the target being the growth of the economic power of the rural people. We will have to see what the modalities, the conditions for execution of the various assignments are. We will have to be firm in defining the objectives, but show humility and simplicity in the daily realization of these actions.

[Question] More than a problem of structures, the embezzlements which occurred in the ONCAD seem to be related to a state of mind, to habits. This was true for the ST [expansion unknown], the SMER [expansion unknown] and the CAD [Regional Center for Technical Development Assistance]. The initials were changed, the orientations also, but not ... the minds. What measures should the government take to stop the pillage which looks like economic embezzlement?

[Ajibola] Good. A great deal has been said these days about entezzlements. It is a fact that the management is not good, but the government is making efforts to better understand what is going on. The misappropriations were discovered thanks to the audits which were carried out. The audit bodies must continue their work. What must especially be avoided is that the harm is done and then reported. Internal inspection must be frequent. The ONCAD has its honest people and its corrupt ones. We must be harsh with the latter in terms of penalties. Certain healthy elements of the enterprise should help us remove them. After we have reorganized it, the ONCAD should be able to regain a good public image on a national scale. In addition to the audits, it will be necessary to require that candidates for recruitment are competent, because it must be said that, up to now, the ONCAD had primarily served as political patronage.

[Question] Thus, the drop in production compared to the last 10 years is not very important. Is the same true for the amount of land under cultivation?

[Ajibola] Good. The amount of cultivated land has not been reduced all that much compared to last year. With regard to groundnuts, the reduction is on the order of 5 percent or 1,346,000 hectares as against 1,157,000 hectares for the 1978-79 crops. We have distributed 127,300 tons of seeds as against 147,000 tons, which represents a drop of 14 percent. In addition, this year's seeds were not of good quality. The parasites reduced their germination. But -- and this is not a negligible factor -- the farmers kept a rather significant quantity of personal seeds. For millet, there were 290,000 hectares as against 1,034,000 hectares in 1978-79. The drop is especially important for cotton which covered an area of 35,000 hectares this year, thus suffering a loss of 13,000 hectares -- which, very fortunately, was partly compensated for by an increase in yields.

[Question] Minister, the government's decision to implement an agricultural program to benefit only those with good credit, has the advantage of having kept the indebtedness of the cooperative members down to a certain level. Will the government still be firm this year? Nevertheless, do you plan to solve the problem of the endemic indebtedness of the cooperatives and then to clean up the accounts?

[Ajibola] Good. These questions are very important. The measures taken with regard to a loaner policy for the distribution of seed and the farmers' seed reserves have made it possible to obtain rather normal cultivated areas. They make it possible for us to limit the debts of the rural population and this is a factor which is both laudable and encouraging. A reduction in the distribution of fertilizers has been recorded. Fifty thousand tons, to be exact, or half the amount for last year. The farmers used good sense, so the reduction primarily concerned equipment. The program involved 28,000 units as against 121,000 for 1978-79. The rural millet, which had to make up its mind, proved the value of its economic system and of its very good technical level. In terms of debts then, we have limited an evil which has been with us for several crop years. The amount due for payment this year,

taking into account the new price of groundnuts, is on the order of 350,000 tons. It remains high. As for the upcoming marketing campaign, we have tried to take the situation of the various zones into account with regard to the reimbursement of debts. Those who are in a better position of production will reimburse more. In terms of the debts, we will not be able to recover more than 184,000 tons out of the 350,000 tons. Payments will be made according to an apportionment key.

For those areas where the production estimates are 40 percent below the average production for the last 3 years, we will not demand any reimbursement. Thus, we have tried to understand the situation of the farmers. However, we want to specify that the outstanding debts, or 166,000 tons, are not being settled. The analysis will be continued and the government will make a decision. The 184,000 tons needed correspond to the seed capital plus 4,000 tons for the agricultural program.

Question: Could you, Mister Minister, give us an idea of the total debts of the rural population?

Mitterrand: Based on the figures provided by the BNDS (Senegal National Development Bank) in June, the total amount due for payment is 8 billion 200 million francs. We must think seriously about the policy of indebtedness of the rural population. The problem is worrisome because the economic situation, both on a national and an international scale, is difficult. When we experienced our problems in 1972-73 and in 1973-74, the situation was not so unfavorable and we have to find appropriate solutions for a progressive elimination of these debts.

Question: Mister Minister, to some people a return to single-crop farming would not be surprising. Does the government have a real crop diversification policy?

Mitterrand: The figures prove that the cultivated areas are becoming stabilised. One should take a look at how things have developed over the whole country. There was the groundnut rush in 1975 and 1976. The areas increased from 1,000,000 to 1,300,000 hectares. In 1977-78, this crop covered 1,150,000 hectares and 1,110,000 hectares in 1979. For millet and sorghum, the areas involved have remained at approximately 1 million hectares. Our policy of self-sufficiency in terms of food products imposes constraints. We have to think about our grain policy because millet does not have channels as reliable as groundnuts. Problems, such as that of marketing, must be solved if we are to fight effectively against the toxicity of groundnuts. Due to the lack of reliable channels, bankers and the SNRP have up to now had little trust in the marketing of millet. The same applies for the other grains and for olea.

Question: Mister Minister, there is talk of difficulties in the installation of equipment at SESCOFA (expansion unknown) and of products at (the) (expansion unknown), which could be due to the deficit in the agricultural program.

For the equipment, especially the small equipment, this is understandable. The rural milieu must be saturated. On the other hand, a drop in fertilizers which are an important factor of productivity, seems serious to the extent that we have opted for intensive and not extensive agriculture.

[Djibril Sene] Up to now, we have acted in such a way as to safeguard the interests of all parties involved. But, to this day prices of the production factors are climbing. The same is true for equipment, for which the increase is nearly 40 percent. While the ONCAD plays the role of a financial relay, the exchange premiums could be as high as 4 billion. In addition to all of this, there is the very high level of debts. Because of all these realities, we must act in the interest of the farmers. Consequently, we will distribute the existing supplies, estimated at 150,000 units, for the next crop year. Our policy of truth will also lead us to eliminate subversion for certain types of equipment. The emphasis will be put on fertilizers and urea, the usefulness of which has been perfectly understood by the farmers. In this way we expect to carry out a program of 110,000 tons. The SISCOOMA, which up to now has had an easy task, will have to diversify its market as the SIES did. It is experiencing difficulties in balancing its management, but the rural people have their own difficulties. Taking into account the economic situation, we have to make a choice and this has been done. Subsidies for fertilizers will be maintained at the same level as in 1978-79.

[Question] What does the minister of rural development think of a possible joining of the CER [Rural Expansion Centers] with the rural activation body?

[Djibril Sene] The problem of the development of Senegal is not one of a joining. What is needed is good harmony, good collaboration of the means of action and team work. The idea of a reorganization in the economic area is a good one, but ... we are not a dictatorial country. We listen to and solicit the advice of the people. One fact is certain, we are in the process of rethinking certain problems of approach to the rural population and I believe that the action by Human Advancement, which does not seem to have been understood, fits in this framework. It is up to the rural people to make a decision on the changes which have been proposed to them. As for the CER [Regional Development Commission] being committed to this joining, it was simply a question of a campaign to collect reactions. No decision has been made by the government. What is essential is to have the means for our policy.

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VICE PRESIDENT EXPLAINS DIFFERENCE BETWEEN NEW, OLD ELECTIONS

Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 21 Dec 79 p 1

[Text]

MOGADISHU, Thursday — Somali Vice President, Major General Hussein Kulmie Afrah on Monday told officials of the Party and the social organizations that the distinction between the forthcoming elections and those of the pre-revolutionary era is clear and visible.

He was addressing the functionaries at the SRS Party Headquarters, Party representatives at the Government Institutions, the executive committees of the social organizations at national and regional levels, the district party committees of the Benadir Region and senior government officials.

Jaalle Kulmie explained that while the forthcoming elections are based on socialism, those of the pre-revolutionary era were based on tribalism and nepotism whereby exploitative groups serving neo-colo-

nial interests were free to manipulate the masses in a cut-throat competition.

In his address, Jaalle Kulmie who is the Chairman of the National Committee sponsoring the upcoming elections of the People's Assemblies, called upon the participants to commence the preparatory activities of the elections and the task of explaining the electoral procedure to the people.

The Vice-President stated that the holding of the elections is among the declarations of the 21 Oct. Revolution, as is clearly defined in article 7 of the First Charter, which stipulates that free elections will be held in the country when the people attains high political maturity.

Citing the difference between the so-called elections before the Revolution and the present ones Jaalle Kulmie stated that the upcoming elec-

tions are based on socialism and the selection of the candidates will be the responsibility of the party.

The Vice-President pointed out that former so-called elections were based on tribalism, nepotism, plundering competed by exploitative groups serving for neo-colonial interests.

Speaking on the constitutional referendum, Jaalle Kulmie said the success of the constitutional referendum had been brought about by the unity, collaboration and high political maturity of the Somali people.

A total number of 1074 member will be elected to District

Assemblies from the 80 districts of the country's 16 regions, in accordance with the electoral regulation No. 43 dated 1st Dec. this year.

According to the electoral regulations, the number of the membership of the Assemblies is distributed to the districts in the following manner: 21 districts will elect 21 members each; 46 districts will elect 13 members each while 35 members will come from the capital, Mogadishu.

Membership is distributed to the districts according to their population, size and economic levels.

Lower Juba Region:

Kismayo	-	21 members
Jamame	-	21
Afmadow	-	13
Badade	-	13
Total		68 members

Bay Region:

Baidabo	-	21 members
Bur-Hakabe	-	13
Dinsor	-	13
Qansahdere	-	13
Total		60 members

Bakol Region:

Huddur	-	21 members
Wajid	-	13
Yed	-	13
Elberde	-	13
Yiyeglow	-	13
Total		73 members

Gedo Region:

Garbaharre	-	21 members
Lugh	-	13
Bardhere	-	13
Dolow	-	13
Beled-hawo	-	13
El-Waq	-	13
Total		86 members

Lower Sh. Region:

Marca	-	21 members
Qoryoley	-	21
Afgoye	-	21
Wanla Weyn	-	13
Barawe	-	13
Total		89 members

Central Sh. Region:

Jowhar	-	21 members
Balad	-	13
Aden Yabal	-	13
Adale	-	13
		60 members

Hiran Region:

Beled Weine	-	21 members
Bulo-Burti	-	13
Jalalaqsi	-	13
Total		47 members

Galgadud Region:

Dhusamareb	-	21 members
El-dher	-	13
El-bur	-	13
Abudwaq	-	13
Adado	-	13
Total		73 members

Mudug Region:

Galkayo	-	21 members
Haradhere	-	13
Hobyo	-	13
Jariban	-	13
Galdogob	-	13
Total		73 members

Nugal Region:

Garowe	-	21 members
Eil	-	13
Lasanod	-	13
Taleh	-	13
Total		60 members

Bari Region:

Bosaso	-	21 members
Qardo	-	13
Bender-bella	-	13
Iskushuban	-	13
Alula	-	13
Qandala	-	13
Total		86 members

Sanag Region:

Erigabo	-	21 members
Badhan	-	13
El-Afweine	-	13
Total	-	47 members

Togdher Region:

Buroa	-	21 members
Odweine	-	13
Buhodle	-	13
Sheikh	-	13
Total		60 members

North-West Region:

Hargeysa	-	21 members
Berbera	-	21
Gabiley	-	21
Borame	-	13
Seyla	-	13
Lug-haye	-	13
Total		102 members

Central Juba Region:

Bu'ale	-	21 members
Jilib	-	21
Sakow	-	13
Total		55 members

Benadir Region: - 35

Grand Total 1074

According to the electoral regulations, it is necessary that the candidates for the District Assemblies, should be natives of the district in which they are to be elected.

During the elections which are due to take place, throughout the country on the Dec. 30th of this month, the people will elect 171 members to the People's Assembly and 1074 members to the District Assemblies.

MUSLIMS LOOK TO IRANIAN REVOLUTION AS EXAMPLE

Meetings 9, 14 December

Capetown MUSLIM NEWS in English 21 Dec 79 pp 1, 4

[Text]

It has been spelt out in bold and unambiguous terms: Muslims of South Africa are fully pledged members of the oppressed, not only in this country, but all over the world and are prepared to assert themselves in order to establish a new order based on the Islamic principles of justice, freedom and the dignity of humankind.

Two significant Muslim gatherings over the past two weeks were the platform for this commitment - a commitment that Muslims of this country are determined to fulfill.

These gatherings were marked by a new sense of solidarity not felt among South African Muslims for a long time.

The first show of solidarity was displayed at the Athlone Stadium on Sunday, December 9 when the Muslim Judicial Council organised a commemoration meeting to mark the beginning of the 15th century of the Hijra.

The occasion being commemorated - the Hijra of Prophet Muhammad to Medina - was itself the first step towards the establish-

ment of a new order that destroyed oppressive forces and replaced it with a system that accorded respect to universally accepted values that were for the first time manifested in totality.

While proclaiming solidarity with the people of Iran, who epitomise the struggle of the oppressed against subjugation, speakers voiced their outspoken criticism of the racist system in South Africa.

Hafez Abu Bakr Mohammed, the guest speaker at Athlone Stadium, while stating that Islam stood for the liberation of mankind from all forms of exploitation and oppression, added: **"The most ugly in the sight of Allah is arrogance based on the superiority of race and colour."**

At a rally in Lenasia on Friday, December 14, to express solidarity with the Iranian people, the guest speaker, Mr Yusuf da Costa, called on Muslims in South Africa to **"work with people who are trying to bring about meaningful change in this country."**

Sheikh M S Dien, who spoke at the Athlone Stadium, called for the destruction of **"race-worship"**.

Sheikh Dien called on those "who are suffering under the imperialists and under all forms of exploitation, and who are still out of the fold of Islam, to open their hearts and turn to this message (of Islam) before it is too late."

Sheikh Najaar, who chaired the commemoration meeting, vehemently attacked "those Muslims who were fostering the permit system."

The comments by the speakers at these two gatherings also indicated that the Islamic Revolution in Iran has been the catalyst for action and has given the Muslims of South Africa a new sense of destiny and the realisation that Islam is the code that will sound the death-knell to oppression in whatever form - racism, capitalism, communism or imperialism.

Sheikh Dien described the Iranian Revolution as "but one ripple in that rising tide" of truth.

Martin Costa said that "the Iranian Revolution has given the Muslims a consciousness and awareness which they did not have before."

"The Muslims have realised for the first time that they have the capability to change the world."

Sheikh Najaar said that the Revolution in Iran "is a sure sign of what is to happen all over."

The Iranian Revolution is therefore not seen in isolation by the Muslims of South Africa. As expressed at the two solidarity meetings, the Revolution in Iran is an example for all the oppressed since it is based on the one code that accords to all of mankind full human rights.

And the Muslims of South Africa have indicated their determination to stand as one united mass in order to assert themselves as a force for meaningful change.

Youth Movement on Afghanistan

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Jan 80 p 12

[Excerpt]

The Muslim Youth Movement of South Africa yesterday condemned the "brutal invasion" of Afghanistan, and said it regarded the invasion as "part of a conspiracy by the so-called superpowers to contain and suppress the practical expression of Islam by Moslems in their own lands".

It expressed solidarity with the "just struggle of the people of Afghanistan" and called on Russian Moslems to help remove the "atheistic yoke" from Afghanistan, as well as from themselves.

Non-aligned nations were

requested to "apply all pressures available - diplomatic, economic and others" to dislodge Russia.

AFGHANISTAN INVASION CAUSES 'RUDE AWAKENING'

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Jan 80 p 6

[Editorial: "Return to Cold War"]

[Text]

THE COLD war cometh.
 As the United States and the Soviet Union glower at each other in the Near and Middle East.
 Uncle Sam no longer being under any illusions about the Soviet Union's intentions.
 Russia is after the Middle East oilfields.
 And Uncle Sam is going to have to react strongly if the oilfields are not to fall to the Reds.
 Thus the honeymoon between the superpowers is over.
 Russia has thrown its forces into Afghanistan in a battle to keep that country within the Marxist orbit.
 Blatantly, ruthlessly, without any care about the consequences.
 Afghanistan borders Iran.
 As does Russia.
 If Afghanistan becomes a Russian satellite, Iran will have most of its frontier dominated by the Reds.
 The Iranian oilfields will then be within Russia's grasp.
 We do not, of course, expect Russia to invade Iran.
 That would be too blatant even for the Soviets in their new aggressive role.
 But Iran is unstable.

Too many excesses

The Ayatollah Khomeini and his revolutionary crowd have been guilty of too many excesses.

And though, until now, they have successfully defied the United States over the American hostages held in Teheran, they cannot go on doing so for ever.

The US has been relying on economic measures to bring the Ayatollah to his senses.

But it won't be very long before the US takes more drastic action.

Especially after Russia's open use of force in the area to safeguard its strategic interests.

Our impression, taking everything into consideration is that the Ayatollah's days are numbered.

But the 64-dollar question is whether he will be toppled in the kind of coup that got rid of Mossadeq, the Shah's predecessor, or whether Leftist revolutionaries, backed by the Soviet across the border, will take over.

In Soviet orbit

If they do, one of the world's chief oil-producing countries will fall within the Soviet orbit.

This will have serious, though not fatal, consequences for the West.

What is graver is that the Russians are moving into a position to apply a nutcracker to the whole of the Middle East.

The one arm of the nutcracker is in the Horn of Africa, which is dominated by the Russians, and nearby South Yemen, where the Russians are obtaining bases from the pro-Soviet regime they helped to bring to power.

The other arm is in the Russian-Afghanistan area bordering Iran.

When the nutcracker closes, the Strait of Hormuz, through which the giant oil tankers bring their fuel on the route that will take them round the Cape, will be within the nutcracker's jaws.

If Russia cuts the supply route, the consequences would be ghastly.

Of further anxiety to the West is the instability of Middle East oil countries besides Iran — especially Saudi Arabia, the West's chief supplier of oil.

The Saudi royal house is in danger of being toppled in the post-Iran revolutionary atmosphere which pervades the Middle East and the Islamic world.

If the Saudis go, their great oilfields may also be lost to the West.

With dire results.

Russia's Afghanistan invasion has another aspect which of grave concern to the United States.

If Afghanistan becomes a Soviet satellite, Pakistan will be menaced, and then India.

Thus, it is not just the Middle East oilfields which are the Russians' target, but Asia, too.

That, at least, is the Soviet plan.

But the United States, which has been almost emasculated by Vietnam, is now realising — almost too late — what the Soviet intentions are.

One can see in the angry reactions of President Carter that the US will no longer continue its policy of peace-at-any-price, non-intervention.

Indeed, Iran and Afghanistan are turning points in US post-Vietnam history.

The US has been humiliated, and a group of its citizens placed in jeopardy, without Uncle Sam being able to act decisively to secure their release.

Patriotic fervour is running high, and though the low-key approach which President Carter has adopted has the public's support, you can be sure that a more dramatic, direct military approach will not be considered amiss.

Invasion shock

To compound America's sense of outrage, the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan has come as a tremendous shock.

The cold war was something of the past.

The US and Russia had agreed to a new arms limitation pact.

The US was exporting much-needed grain and machinery to the Soviet Union.

The Russian bear and Uncle Sam were getting on rather well with each other.

If Russia expanded its influence in Africa, through Cuban surrogates and Black Marxist forces, why, there was nothing to get worried about.

Uncle Sam could trade with the Marxists, who would also need American financial aid and technology.

Rude awakening

But now there has been a rude awakening.

The Russians are doing as they please in the most dangerous region of the world, the Near and Middle East, and America's interests are directly threatened.

Hence President Carter's threat to take strong action, short of a military response.

Like possibly accepting military bases in Egypt and Israel.

Reinforcing America's already strong naval presence in the Persian Gulf and creating a new naval force in the Middle East.

Speeding up military aid to Pakistan and offering to defend it if it is attacked.

And expanding America's naval base at Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean.

All this retaliatory action is bound to result in a resumption of the cold war.

And whether it turns into a hot war will depend on what happens in the Middle East.

For if the oilfields are lost, so is the West.

And not even the hitherto timid Government of President Carter can allow that to happen.

'THE CAPE TIME' COMMENTS ON RHODESIAN ELECTION PROSPECTS

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 29 Dec 79 p 5

[Reprint of "THE CAPE PRESS" editorial: "Rhodesian Uncertainties"]

[Text] The massive show of support given to the returning guerilla commanders in Salisbury is yet another indication that the electoral future of Rhodesia is not readily predictable. It is by no means a forgone conclusion that Bishop Muzorewa will romp home. The Mugabe-Nkomo Patriotic Front does enjoy considerable support, it appears, and could emerge in an strong position. On present indications, however, it still seems likely that the result of the elections will give none of the contending parties an outright majority and that a national or coalition government could emerge, with the whites and their 20 seats having an influential role in government.

But there are many uncertainties. Will the ceasefire work? Can the elections take place without factional violence? This week the scheduled start of the ceasefire remained in doubt. Mr Robert Mugabe was claiming that South African troops were in Rhodesia and as long as this remained so the ceasefire was in jeopardy. In terms of the agreement, the Patriotic Front soldiers in the bush are now supposed to be moving towards their assembly points. But Mr Mugabe is reported to have said on Mozambique radio on December 25: "If South African forces are inside Zimbabwe then our first obligation is to ourselves." While Mr Nkomo's forces are heeding the ceasefire call, by all accounts, it is not yet clear what Mr Mugabe's troops are going to do. Even if all the other hurdles can be successfully negotiated, the conduct of the elections remains a critical undertaking--which could go wrong at any point. Even if the elections go off smoothly, it is not yet clear that all parties concerned are prepared to make the necessary psychological adjustments to a new situation. Will the Muzorewa party accept a Mugabe victory? And vice versa? Will the aftermath of the election see a lapse into civil war?

South Africans, watching from afar with sympathy and concern, can do little expect hold thumbs and offer encouragement. It is possible that Rhodesian whites will take fright if the election goes Mr Mugabe's way or if there is renewed civil war and will stream southwards in their thousands. This

would be a hard blow for Rhodesia--a crippling loss of skilled manpower and administrative know-how--and a great gain for South Africa. Meanwhile, the South African government, while it will assist in an emergency to save lives if there is chaos, is loath to get involved in a Rhodesian civil war. South Africa is prepared to work with any properly-elected government of Rhodesia which is prepared to meet this country half-way. The Mozambique experience has shown that Marxist countries can be good neighbors to South Africa, particularly when the countries concerned have a strong economic incentive to remain on good terms with the Republic. Mr Mugabe appears to be much less committed to Marxism than President Machel, with whom the Republic has cultivated an excellent working relationship. And so a Mugabe victory need not necessarily spell conflict and Southern African disaster. But there is no denying that the situation in Rhodesia is fluid. There is a great deal which could go wrong. The positive achievement of Lancaster House remains great, however, and there is now a real chance of peace--if all concerned are genuinely determined on peace. The doves are still in the ascendant. Let us hope they remain so.

CSO: 4420

LONG-TERM EMPLOYMENT TRENDS, POLICY DISCUSSED

Over-Dependence on Mining

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Jan 80 p 10

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — It was an alarming aspect of the South African economy that "too many export eggs were still packed in one basket", Dr Schalk van der Merwe, Minister of Industrial Affairs and of Trade and Consumer affairs, said in Geneva yesterday.

Dr Van der Merwe said it meant that South Africa was still dependent to a large degree on the production of the mining industry to support its balance of payments.

He was not against the valuable support of these exports, but their proportional value towards the country's total export figure remained too high.

Mineral wealth

"We must be grateful for the fact that our country has been blessed with exceptional mineral wealth, but we must also not lose awareness of the fact that these minerals are a diminishing asset."

Dr Van der Merwe said it was clear to him that in spite of success which had been achieved in the past year regarding larger geographical distribution, wider coordination of production and the general expansion of exports, South Africa could not afford to rest as heavily on the agricultural and mining industries.

"In my humble opinion the largest potential lies in the

areas of processed raw materials and manufactured goods."

Manufacturing or processing of raw materials would create additional job opportunities which the country needed desperately.

Job opportunities

Dr Van der Merwe said projections had shown that South Africa would have to create additional job opportunities for 180 000 people annually over the next 10 years if unemployment were to be kept within reasonable boundaries.

The mining industry, which was a true pillar of strength to South Africa's export industry, was not labour intensive enough in its own right and in the short term it did not have suitable expansion potential to create sufficient job opportunities.

While the agricultural sector also showed an increasing production figure, it was widely known that increased mechanisation restricted the creation of new job opportunities.

This left the Manufacturing and Service sector as the most important resource of jobs in the country. This sector had already been identified as the one which would have to make the largest single contribution towards the country's continued development," he said.

[Text]

SOUTH AFRICA is standing on the threshold of its most positive phase in the history of racial and industrial relations, said Mr Ralph Parrott, chairman of Manpower in the Transvaal and Cape.

Mr Parrott made this prediction in a survey titled Survey of Employment Prospects which covers the first quarter of 1980. The information contained in the survey — the 15th edition published by Manpower — was gained through contact with over 1 200 companies.

Over 750 000 employees in 10 geographic areas, covering 30 commercial and industrial groups — as well as the Government sector — were contacted for their opinion.

However, there are several commercial and industrial sectors planning larger employment decreases for non-Whites, compared to the previous quarter and, in most areas, Black employment prospects have not gained the same momentum as those of Whites, the survey said.

South Africa could create the foundation of a period of prosperity that could stand up strongly to the battering winds of political unrest and international opposition, said Mr Parrott in a special comment contained in the survey.

But the chairman warned that to achieve this will be a race against time and that the uncertainties of the past four years have not been conducive to forward planning — which must be recommenced on all fronts.

And regardless of whether unemployment stands at one or two million, it presents a frightening spectre of disillusionment and potential unrest, said Mr Parrott.

The relative lack of capital formation over the past few years has created a 1980 in which little has been done to create more new jobs. The general intention to increase staff is for skilled workers — which we do not have in South Africa today, explained the chairman.

Even if South Africa is able to remove all barriers to labour utilisation — which is unlikely — that labour will have to be trained quickly and effectively, warned Mr Parrott.

Mr Parrott then outlines the requirements for an adequate training programme which are:

- The need for industrial training to be done in the employers time and on the job.

- An inadequate transport system creating motivational problems for Black township workers going to training classes after returning from work, must be recognised.

- The application of the most modern training facilities obtainable to reduce training time.

- The importation, even if only in the short-term, of skilled managers and other workers to utilise advanced facilities where they exist.

- Mr Parrott also gave a caution on the future of the work permit system and said that while the principle of the present system is not in question, its future administration will have to be relaxed and performed with

common sense and pragmatism.

An employment analysis covering 30 sectors, including banking and insurance, building, computers, retailing, mining and Government is published in the survey, with the National average figures also indicated. The latter breakdown is shown as follows:

Anticipated increase for first quarter of 1980: White — 19,6 percent. Black — 18,2 percent.

Anticipated decrease for first quarter of 1980: White — 2,5 percent. Black — 4,9 percent.

No change anticipated for first quarter, 1980: White — 73,6 percent. Black — 72,3 percent.

The major anticipated staff reduction is in the coal mining industry where the survey indicates a 20 percent reduction in White and Black staff.

The survey also shows that Central Government plans no increase of its Black personnel — as opposed to a 36 percent increase during the last quarter of 1979.

WEST SHOULD NOW HELP SA DEFEND SEA LANES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Jan 80 p 6

[Editorial: "Use Simonstown"]

[Text]

It's a bit late in the day.
But the West has suddenly awakened
to the Russian threat in the Indian
Ocean.
There is a rush to strengthen naval
positions in this vital region.
With Britain ready to consider a Royal
Navy presence east of Suez.
The US planning to spend R170-
million to expand its naval base at
Diego Garcia, with berthing for an
aircraft-carrier and the provision of
a 3 650 m runway.
France reinforcing its naval force off
East Africa.
And Australia offering to take a more
active part in patrolling the Indian
Ocean.
All this since the Iranian crisis and the
invasion of Afghanistan.
But it did not need these events to
emphasise the strategic importance
of the Indian Ocean to the West.
For years South Africa has been
telling the West that the Indian
Ocean is being increasingly menaced
by the growing Russian naval pre-
sence.
For years South Africa has been
offering to take part in the strategic
defence of the Indian Ocean, the
South Atlantic and especially the
Cape sea route.
For years South Africa has been
emphasising the danger to the free
world's economy if the oil lifeline
round the Cape were cut.

Facts and figures

South Africa gave facts and figures to
back its case.

Like these:

- An estimated 90 percent of the
Nato nations' total oil consumption,
and 70 percent of the strategic
materials of the member-nations,
pass within a few kilometres of Cape
Town.
 - By this year, no less than 60 percent
of American oil imports will have to
travel round South Africa.
- Hardly anyone listened to what South
Africa had to say, however.
"Just propaganda," most Western
strategists jeered.
"The South Africans exaggerate the
Cape sea route's importance be-
cause they want us to lift the arms
embargo."
"Use Simonstown."
"Forgive them their apartheid tres-
passes and bestow on them the
favoured-nations treatment they
once received as an ally."
It was easy enough for other countries
to dismiss South Africa's warnings.

Short-sighted

Being so short-sighted, they did not
expect any crisis to arise in Iran or
Afghanistan.

This was especially true of the US.
In its post-Vietnam malaise, it did not
give any thought to formulating a
world strategy to contain Russian
expansion.

Whether this expansion was taking place in the Middle East, Africa or anywhere else.

So if 25 Soviet warships prowled the Indian Ocean and the route round the Cape, that wasn't going to get Washington in a tizzy.

Détente and Salt II would ensure that there was no confrontation, the strategists claimed.

Brotherhood with Brezhnev, and the propagation of human rights, were better than warships and bases. Or so they thought.

But now the Russians have shown what their true intentions are.

They are moving into a position to grab the Middle East oilfields.

The alarmed West has suddenly appreciated that the Strait of Hormuz, through which the Persian Gulf supertankers move, could be closed in a Russian pincers move.

And the vital oil routes through the Indian Ocean to Japan, or round the Cape to Europe and the United States, could be severed by naval action.

That is why alarm bells are ringing in the naval headquarters of the Western Powers, and the West's naval presence in and around the Middle East and in the Indian Ocean is being increased.

Cynics might say that a parade of naval might in the Arabian Sea will not make the Mad Mullah release his hostages.

Or that the presence of powerful warships in the Middle East and Indian Ocean will not send the Russians scurrying out of Afghanistan.

Nevertheless, these are warnings, both to the Mad Mullah and the Russians, that while the Americans may not be able to return the status quo to Iran or Afghanistan, they will not tolerate any further nonsense from either the Ayatollah or the Soviets.

However, once the crisis is over — and it will inevitably be over in time — the West must build on the lesson it has learnt, namely, that in this volatile world, it is not human rights that matter, but power.

And that if the Russians are to be blocked — and blocked they must be — then the United States will have to plan a global strategy to contain them.

More attention

In this, the Indian Ocean will have to receive far more attention than the

US and other Western Powers have given it.

Soviet expansion in Africa will also have to be checked, and the glib American assertion that it does not matter which country in Africa goes Marxist, the Americans will still be able to trade with them, will have to be abandoned.

If not, Russia and its Marxist puppets will dominate not just the Middle East but Africa as well.

We say to the West:

Revise your ideas about South Africa.

The Republic already plays a vital role in keeping the Cape sea lanes open.

But it is too small a country to protect the route on its own in the face of Russian expansionism.

Therefore, you should help us to defend this route.

Not just for our sake, but for the sake of the whole free world.

Because if the oil lifeline round the Cape is cut, the free world will be in dire straits and the economy of the West imperilled.

Let SA join

You should allow South Africa to join you in the overall planning of strategy in the Indian Ocean and South Atlantic.

And you should make use of our naval base at Simonstown — one of the best-equipped naval stations in the southern hemisphere — and our vast underground maritime and communications centre at nearby Silvermine.

You may argue — as you have done in the past — that you cannot be an ally of this country because of its internal policies.

After Afghanistan, this is hardly relevant in terms of what must be done if the West, and the free world, are to check the communist advance.

Besides, we are changing.

There is no reason why you should make an outcast of us any longer when there are so many countries which, in terms of human rights, are far worse than we are, yet you still associate with them, militarily as well as economically.

South Africa is the strongest, most stable, most Westernised and pro-Western country in Africa.

Without us, you will find it hard to protect the free world's vital sea arteries round the Cape and in the Indian Ocean.

With us, you can make not just the sea routes, but much of Africa, safe for the West.

BLACK CITIZENSHIP, NATIONAL SERVICE URGED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Jan 80 p 8

[Article by Lynn Carlisle]

[Text]

A LEADING trade unionist says the time has come for "citizenship" privileges to be extended to young Blacks so that they can do national service with young Whites. This might cut down length of service for all.

Tucsa president Mr Andre Malherbe has also urged the elimination of polarisation and the immediate further implementation of the Wiehahn and Riekert commission recommendations if an explosive situation in the 1980s is to be avoided.

If not, the present attitudes of enforced polarisation in labour matters could disrupt labour peace and economic progress.

"The basis of economic peace is labour peace. Polarisation always causes friction," he said yesterday.

"The Government should encourage the total freedom of association in all labour matters. We must give Blacks the pride of citizenship and apply the same norms to them."

Crossfire

There had already been some crossfire between trade union co-ordinating bodies on the principles of "mixed" and racially pure unions.

"We are going to get Black unions being formed in opposition to White unions because the Wiehahn and Riekert recommendations have not been implemented in full," Mr Malherbe said.

Mr Malherbe looks at labour as a total concept — irrespective of the mining, industrial or commercial sectors — irrespective of manual labour or top management.

He says there is a big element which fears Black progress, but this is not justified.

"If Blacks are trained for what have traditionally been 'White' jobs I believe that Whites will not lose their jobs to Blacks but will be pushed further up the ladder, owing to their experience and background, to make way for Blacks."

Mr Malherbe pointed out that young Whites have to undergo two years' national service and this could be seen as an unfair advantage for Blacks starting work.

"We should apply the same norms to Blacks. The Government must give them pride of citizenship and a stake in the country and they will be just as encumbent to defend South Africa," he said.

Whites need only complete about nine months' initial call-up instead of two years if Blacks do the same.

This would lessen "fears" about returning to find that jobs had been snatched up by suitable Blacks.

There are about 319 000 "mixed" new entrants into the labour market each year.

Abundance

South Africa also has an abundance of minerals, labour to be trained and "fantastic potential" to feed the rest of Africa. There was plenty of space for vast industrial development.

"We are not training Blacks nor using other potential.

"Given the political climate for co-operating, we can only go forward. We will only get the right political climate if everyone — Black and White — eliminates polarisation," said Mr Malherbe.

SEIFSA ANNUAL REPORT DETAILS MODERATE GROWTH

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Jan 80

[Article by Alec Hogg]

[Text]

FOLLOWING the trend of upswing in the economy, members experienced moderate growth in 1979. After a generally quiet first three-quarters, order intake and production levels improved in the last quarter, according to the Steel and Engineering Industries Federation.

A strengthening in overall domestic demand, improved export performances by the basic iron and steel industries and growing emphasis on import substitution led to Seifsa's optimism for 1980.

In its annual review of 1979 and outlook for 1980, it says: "The pattern of activity, generally, during 1979 indicates that the metal and engineering industries are now showing signs of some sustained economic revival, which should gather momentum and carry through during 1980."

The moderate growth during 1979 in some of the Seifsa sectors can be clearly proved by statistics released in the review. Steel output rose 12 percent on 1978; pig iron output was 19 percent higher while export earnings in ferro-chrome were R300-million up on the 1978 level of R186-million.

Also there were additional turnovers some 18 percent of the assessed potential for

import substitution in the metal products sector and electrical equipment and machinery sectors, and 13 percent in the machinery sector.

Due mainly to insufficient domestic demand and high under-utilisation of capacity, there was little meaningful revival in the metal castings sector of the iron, steel and non-ferrous foundry industry.

According to the review, the larger general engineering sector also reported a patchy performance during 1979.

There was some slight improvement in order intake and output levels in the final quarter of the year.

An inadequate domestic demand led to declines in production in the agricultural machinery and implements sector and the heavy electrical equipment sector.

The gross output of the metal and engineering industries reached R9 000-million in 1979, 28 percent of the total manufacturing output for the Republic.

Seifsa says the growth rate for 1980 is directly dependent on a corresponding growth in the primary and secondary sectors. However, in its re-

view, it forecasts a growth rate of over 5 percent for the iron and steel non-ferrous metal and machinery (except electrical machinery) sectors.

Other Seifaa sectors are expected to experience growth rates of between 2 and 4 percent in 1980. These expectations are based on the relatively low 1977 constant prices.

Steel producers predict an increase in domestic earnings, and foreign exchange earning should be near or at 1979 earnings despite an expected increase in demand in the domestic market.

The light metal engineering and sheet metal manufacturing sectors will benefit from the expected stimulus in the building industry, while the telecommunication and electronics sectors can also look to a bright future with agreements worth R5 000-million concluded with the Post Office.

CSO: 4420

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST LESOTHO MINE WORKERS DENIED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Jan 80 p 8

[Text]

THE South African Chamber of Mines yesterday strongly denied reports that preference was being given to Black workers from Mozambique and Malawi and that workers from Lesotho were being slowly phased out by the mining industry.

Basotho workers last year alone sent home R31-million in deferred pay and remittances from their employment by South Africa mines — more than any other labour source country, including Transkei, the Chamber said.

The Chamber's reaction came after a Johannesburg morning newspaper yesterday alleged that:

● 24 000 Basotho miners who were not re-engaged by South African mines after Christmas and were now jobless have lost Lesotho R45-million.

● Mines in the Republic favoured workers from Malawi and Mozambique rather than Basotho;

● 6 000 Basotho were being sent home monthly as their contracts with the mines expired;

● Basotho miners were earning on an average more

than R15-million monthly for their country.

The paper also alleged that the systematic retrenchment of Basotho workers from South African mines had given rise to a venomous attack last month by Lesotho's Prime Minister, Dr Leabua Jonathan, on South Africa and on the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

The Chamber of Mines said yesterday that present demand for employment on the South African mines was so keen that only men with valid re-engagement certificates could be engaged. Workers who had completed a satisfactory term of employment were guaranteed re-employment by mine managements if they returned within a certain period . . . and this affected all areas in which men were engaged.

The Chamber said an indication that preference was not being given to workers from Malawi and Mozambique over Basotho was the number of Basotho employed over the last five years in the month of September, which has relative seasonal stability.

The figures for the September employment of Basotho over the five-year period are as follows:

1975	83 308
1976	86 281
1977	82 875
1978	92 387
1979	98 350

The number of Basotho employed at the end of November was 97 331, compared with 38 912 from Mozambique and 18 434 from Malawi.

In Maseru it is estimated that at least one member of every Basotho family has at some stage or other been employed on the South African mines and that the income earned from this source of revenue is sufficient to sustain the entire population of 1.3-million.

DETAILS OF AID TO BORDER FARMERS GIVEN

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Jan 80 p 3

[Article by Andre de Bruyn]

[Text]

THE Government's scheme to stop the depopulation of the platteland and to encourage fresh farming operations in the "early warning" border areas has moved into top gear.

Deputy Minister of Agriculture Mr Sarel Hayward started a series of "whistle stop" air visits to the areas along the Republic's borders with Rhodesia, Botswana, Bophuthatswana and Mozambique yesterday to outline the Government's plans to farmers.

On his three-day visit to Zeerust, Thabazimbi, Ellisras, Swartwater, Messina and Komatipoort, the Deputy Minister is stressing that:

- Generous loans will be made to farmers in the areas to build up and extend their farms into more economic units.

- Loans would be made for the purchase of land where farming operations were started.

- Instructions have been given that the means test for applicants for farm loans be applied extra-generously.

- Deferred repayment rules will apply where necessary.

- Farm loan interest rates will be as low as 5 percent.

- All Government departments concerned with various aspects of farming operations have been asked to cooperate.

Preferences

Mr Hayward said preference would be given to areas as deep as 50 km inland from the borders in some cases — particularly the Republic's common borders with Rhodesia and Botswana in the Northern and Western Transvaal and Mozambique in the east.

Mr Hayward emphasised that it was the Government's intention to "lean over backwards" to aid the requests of farmers in the areas concerned.

Provision for aid for prescribed areas was covered by special legislation passed by Parliament last year, but for the immediate future it was the intention to make special funds available for the project. Payments would be made in terms of the Agricultural Credit Act.

Loans for ground

In terms of the scheme loans would be made for the purchase of ground. In recent years the aid scheme had suffered from inadequate funds, but farmers who now wanted to farm in the specific areas could apply and loans would be granted

on the basis of realistic economic valuations.

The ground would not be State-purchased private ground as some people believed. It would be up to the buyers to negotiate directly with the sellers, take up options for three months and then apply for aid under the scheme.

The scheme was aimed particularly at helping existing farmers, particularly to buy extra ground so that their farms could become more economically viable.

Means test

An important facet of the scheme would be the generous and reasonable application of the means test where application was made.

Particular attention would be paid to farmers suffering from heavy debts. Interest on loans would be five percent and in certain cases farmers would be allowed to hold over repayments on the actual loan and pay only the interest.

Loans for houses for Black labourers would continue to be given on the basis of the State carrying four-fifths of the interest by way of a subsidy.

SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY COUNCIL MEMBERS APPOINTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Jan 80 p 13

[Text]

THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, has announced several new appointments to his Scientific Advisory Council for the next three years.

The council members are drawn from research institutions, State departments, other councils, the universities and the private sector.

The new appointments are: Prof J P de Lange, Dr J W L de Villiers, Dr J G Garbers, Prof K Knight, Mr D Marlow, Mr D G Maxwell, Prof W L Mouton, Prof A Nel, Prof D J J Potgieter, Prof F P Retief, Prof S J Saunders, Mr J H Smith, Mr A E Sonntag, Dr W A Verbeek and Mr G P Verster.

An important function of the council is to develop a science policy aimed at applying the country's scientific and technological potential to promote the achievement of national objectives.

The council also advises the Government on a running basis on the initiation, co-ordination and financing of research and development programmes.

The full council is constituted as follows:

Chairman: Dr A P Burger (Scientific Adviser to the Prime Minister).

Research institutions: Dr L Alberts (President, National Institute for Metallurgy).

Prof A J Brink (President, Medical Research Council).

Dr C v a M Brink (President, Council for Scientific and Industrial Research).

Dr J W de Villiers (President, Atomic Energy Board).

Dr J G Garbers (President, Human Sciences Research Council).

Mr G P Verster (Director-General, Bureau of Standards).

State Departments: Dr J de Beer (Secretary for Health), Dr D W Immelman (Secretary for Agricultural Technical Services), Dr J P Kriel (Secretary for Water Affairs), Mr J P Otto (Secretary for Environmental Planning and Energy), Mr A E Sonntag (Secretary for Forestry), Mr P P Theron (Secretary for Industries), Mr D O Triegaardt (Transport, Director Weather Bureau), Dr J T van Wyk (Secretary for National Education), Dr W L van Wyk (Acting Secretary for Mines).

Councils and advisory councils:

Dr S S Brand (Chairman, Economic Advisory Council), Mr P J Pretorius (Chairman, Planning Advisory Council), Prof J P de Lange (Chairman, National Education Council).

Universities:

Prof K Knight (Engineering, University of Natal).

Prof W L Mouton (Natural Sciences, University of the Orange Free State).

Prof A Nel (Human Sciences, University of Stellenbosch).

Prof D J J Potgieter (Agricultural Sciences, University of Pretoria).

Prof S J Saunders (Medical Sciences, University of Cape Town).

In personal capacity:

Dr C F Boyce (former deputy Postmaster-General).

Dr D J Gouw (managing director, Personnel Consultants (Pty) Ltd).

Mr D J Marlow (managing director, Sentrachem).

Mr D G Maxwell (manager: Minerals Development, General Mining).

Prof P P Retief (principal, Medunsa).

Mr J H Smith (designated chairman, Eacom).

Mr J A Stegmann (managing director, Sasol).

Dr W A Verbeek (former Secretary for Agricultural Technical Services). — Sapa.

URANIUM INSTITUTE PREDICTS STABLE SUPPLY SITUATION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Jan 80 p 18

[Article by Alex Hogg]

[Text]

SUFFICIENT flexibility exists in the supply and demand for uranium worldwide to make it possible for the nuclear power industry to achieve a satisfactory balance through to 1990.

This is the view of the Uranium Institute following an report by its committee on supply and demand given in the latest Chamber of Mines monthly report.

Until 1985, it forecasts actual demand will be determined principally by uranium enrichment contracts and, barring a major disruption of the market, uranium production should be able to satisfy all possible demand.

The main basis for demand is the uranium needed to fuel nuclear reactors. Installed nuclear capacity is expected to double between now and 1985 to a range of between 225 and 280 Giga Watts (GWe). For 1990, the estimate is between 410 and 530 GWe.

According to the institute, the US should have a supply capacity of 100/115 GWe by 1985, with South Africa 19th on the list

with a capacity of 1,8 GWe.

Demand for uranium ore should be between 50 000 and 64 000 tons in 1985, according to the Chamber report rising to between 75 000 and 90 000 tons in 1990.

Reprocessing and recycling of uranium is not expected to have a significant effect on natural uranium demand until 1990.

According to the Institute estimates, there is little doubt that the world annual uranium supply could expand production from the 1978 figure of 35 000 tons to at least 64 000 tons in 1985 and 78 000 tons by 1990. These figures reflect an annual growth rate of about 7 percent over the next 11 or 12 years.

Given sufficient incentive, however, uranium producers could increase output substantially beyond these figures. If conditions were particularly favourable, uranium production from known exploitable sources could be some 79 000 tons by 1985, and 108 000 tons by 1990. This would imply a growth rate of 10 percent.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

NRP DEFECTION TO PFP--A senior member of the NRP, Mr Apstin Gird, has quit the NRP to join the PFP because he believes that Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert is a strong leader, and that all sections of the White electorate can identify themselves with him. Mr Gird, who was a possible NRP General Election candidate in the South Coast constituency, listed several other reasons for resigning from the NRP. He said that the majority of NRP supporters were also English-speaking supporters of the old United Party. They were living in the past, clinging to selective discrimination, which was a thing of the past in South Africa. He felt that the PFP presented a solid base for optimism and idealism which would one day lead to a just and peaceful solution in South Africa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Jan 80 p 7]

SECURITY LEGISLATION INQUIRY COMMISSION--Prof Charles Francis Nieuwoudt, dean of the faculty of economic and political science of the University of Pretoria, has been named a member of the Commission of Inquiry into Security Legislation in the place of Prof Lucas Daniel Barnard, who has been appointed as secretary of national security. [Summary] [Pretoria GOVERNMENT GAZETTE in English 28 Dec 79 p 7]

FRENCH FACT-FINDING DELEGATION--The French fact-finding delegation which arrived in South Africa yesterday to investigate SA sport, will see most of the Black sports officials who have refused to cooperate with the White organizations or with the government. The Frenchmen, including eight members of parliament, expect to see Hassan Howa, Abdul Abbas, Morgan Naidoo and Manikum Pather, all prominent members of the SA Council of Sport. They will also see Opposition leader Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, Dave Dalling, the Opposition shadow minister of sport, the leader of the Colored Labor Party, the Rev Alan Hendricks, Dr F. T. Mdalose, KwaZulu's Minister of the Interior, and David Thebahali, chairman of the Soweto Council. [Gerhard Burger] [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Jan 80 p 2]

MIXED FACILITY LICENSE APPLICATIONS--Although more than 50 South African restaurants applied to the National Liquor Board for international licenses last year, only six were granted. A spokesman for the board refused to comment ("it is the minister's privilege"), but Mr Nigel Mandy,

chairman of the Johannesburg Central Business District Association, said the Liquor Board was "even more conservative than the government on this issue." "They refuse to acknowledge that cosmopolitan attitudes to mixed facilities have changed," said Mr Mandy, who has been fighting to open facilities to all races for a long time. Not only had many applications been turned down with "frustrating regularity," but the business of applying was an expensive one. Mr Mandy said the legal costs for consulting an attorney and preparing an application were between R500 and R1,000. "But applicants cannot demand their money back from an attorney if the Liquor Board turns down the application. "The general impression is that the board does not judge each case on merit, but rather turns them down because it is policy to do so." [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Jan 80 p 18]

INCREASED SUGAR QUOTA--The 10 percent rise in the sugar quota for South Africa announced by the International Sugar Organization points to brighter time for the sugar industry. In addition to the increased quota, the sugar price on world markets is presently £71 higher than the price for the corresponding period in 1979. The increased quota will mean a real increase of 80,000 tons in South Africa's sugar exports. Peter Sale, general manager of the South African Sugar Association, said in Durban yesterday that at present the republic is fulfilling 95 percent of its quota, but depending on how the situation develops this could change. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Jan 80 p 18]

ATTACK ON POLICE STATION--Three people involved in Friday's attack on the police station at Soekmekaar in the Northern Transvaal, were tracked going south to about three km from Duiweiskloof, where rain washed out the tracks. This was disclosed by the police directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria yesterday. A Black constable suffered a light shoulder wound in the attack, in which three Black men opened fire with Russian AK-47 rifles and threw three hand-grenades. During the shooting, a water tank at the post office at Soekmekaar was hit by a bullet. The wall of a bank near the police station received bullet marks. The directorate said it has not yet been possible to establish whether there was any link between the attack at Soekmaekaar and an earlier attack on a Soweto police station. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Jan 80 p 3]

ANC ORGAN 'SECHABA'--The official organ of the African National Congress of South Africa, SECHABA, attacked the Pretoria regime's unilateral proclamation of a pseudo-independence of a Venda state as a creation of a buffer between fascist South Africa and the states of Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Botswana. Venda with a ten kilometre broad zone along itself bars indigenous residents from occupying the area and are threatened with death sentences. Being driven from fertile lands the Africans are required to make a miserable existence within the interior of the Bantustan. This state creates nothing else except that the Africans should economically depend on South Africa, by working in the mines receiving a pittance wage for slave labor. Fascist Pretoria's proclamation of Bantustans are aimed at splitting the revolutionary forces so as to strengthen its apartheid system. [Text] [Lusaka THE ZIMBABWE PEOPLE'S VOICE in English 1 Dec 79 p 7]

ASSISTANCE TO BORDER FARMERS--Details of the itinerary of the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Mr Sarel Hayward's three-day visit to farmers in the Transvaal border areas later this week were released for information in Pretoria yesterday. The purpose of Mr Hayward's visit is to inform farmers in these areas about financial assistance the Government is offering in an effort to stem the depopulation of the platteland at strategic points. The aid scheme will come into operation on April 1, but farmers can already submit applications. The areas involved are the common borders between the Transvaal, Rhodesia and Botswana in the Northern and Western Transvaal and the common border between Transvaal and Mozambique in the east and south of the Kruger National Park and to the north of Kangwane. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Jan 80 p 7]

FORD STRIKE STATUS--Queues of Black jobseekers jostled for positions when the strike-hit Ford Motor Company yesterday reopened its assembly plants after its Christmas shutdown in Port Elizabeth. This was a reversal over last week's position when about 500 strikers laid off after a dispute started seven weeks ago, and seemed determined to hold out against Ford's special reemployment offer. Ford opened its employment offices on January 2, but only 37 strikers were taken back last week. Mr Johan Theron, public relations officer, told The Citizen that about 150 new and former workers' applications had been processed yesterday. The company had reemployed 244 of the 700 men laid off after their dispute with White colleagues over mixed canteen facilities. Another 113 new workers filled some other vacancies. "Today's attendance is the biggest number of workers at all plants that we have had on the first working day of the year for five years," said Mr Theron. The strikers' interests are being looked after by the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organization (Pebco) whose secretary, Mr Phalo Tsame, is reported to be seeking financial support for them. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Jan 80 p 11]

SADF INCENTIVES TO ENGINEERS--Graduate engineers will be able to have post-graduate training while doing their national service. A spokesman for the Federation of Societies of Professional Engineers (FSPE) said the Defence Force would try to place graduate engineers in positions in which they would obtain suitable training during their two year stint. The SA Council for Professional Engineers has agreed that certain military experience will be recognized and credited as appropriate training for professional engineer status. The SADF now classifies recruits in broad education divisions and, in future, graduates should find themselves grouped with men of similar educational standards. The Manpower Board decided recently that no military exemption would be allowed on the grounds of professional qualifications. The SADF tries to place those who cannot be immediately employed in a professional-military capacity in suitable positions as operational requirements and the general national interest may demand. FSPE representatives visited the Kroonstad base camp recently. "Graduates there, probably because they were usually about four years older than the other recruits and because they were keen to get their teeth into engineering practice, felt frustrated with certain army procedures," the FSPE spokesman said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Jan 79 p 5]

TRANSKEI DEPORTATION--A former committee member of the banned Black Community Programmes Organization, Mr Nimrod Mkele, of Johannesburg has been deported from Transkei. The head of the security police, Colonel Martin Ngceba, said in Umtata yesterday. Mr Mkele, who was released last week after 28 days' detention, had been advised to leave Transkei because he was "involving himself too much in the country's politics." Mr Ngceba said it had also been found that Mr Mkele was not a Transkeian and that his passport had been issued under false pretences. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Jan 80 p 2]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

JUMBE WARNS CORRUPT TRADERS--The Government of Zanzibar has issued a sharp warning to large and small traders who try to hinder the proper implementation of the new trade program which began Tuesday. The chairman of the revolutionary council, Aboud Jumbe, stated the day before yesterday in the city of Zanzibar that the new trade program has the purpose of ensuring the proper distribution of goods from the National Trade Board to the consumers. He said that the new program does not provide an opportunity for exploitation, and thus some of the traders and blackmarketeers can decide [sic, presumably cannot] to conduct "backdoor trading." Jumbe warned: "We are unable to permit these things to occur." He stressed that violators must be prepared to be taken before the courts or have their business licenses revoked or both. Jumbe told the group of managers of the Regional Trade Corporations [RTC] in the office of the revolutionary council in Kisiwandui that the government has begun to receive the complaints of the citizens that they are unable to obtain their requirements of foodstuffs. He said that when rice began to be distributed early this week, for example, it was discovered that not much rice is reaching the consumers and this caused people to begin to think that the government wants to reestablish a program to distribute rice using special measures. He stressed: "Citizens do not need to be afraid because that commodity is plentiful and there will be no program to distribute it with special measures." He asked the officials concerned with the distribution of various foodstuffs to investigate the complaints of the citizens and make a report to the government quickly. The new program for trade and goods distribution is intended to put an end to the hoarding of goods and establish a special system of distribution from the State Trading Corporation to the consumers. As a result of these problems, the Zanzibar Import Board [BIZANJE] will itself have responsibility for importing rice, sugar, wheat, cement and khanga [translation unknown]. BIZANJE will be importing these goods through the RTC and they will be distributed by groups of corporations and retail traders. The government wants the cooperation of cell leaders to ensure that traders are selling goods obtained for consumers without favoritism and at prices set by the government. [Text] [Dar es Salaam UHURU in Swahili 4 Jan 80 p 1]

EYADEMA PERSONALITY CULT, SOLE PARTY INSTITUTION ANALYZED

Paris LE MONDE in French 9-10 Dec 79 pp 11, 4

[Article by Jean de la Gueriviere]

[Excerpts] Lome. "Eyadema, beloved guide, you will always be in power." This anthem, repeated unceasingly over the national radio at the time of the single party congress in late November, gives rise to many kinds of "musical" variations.

The personality cult has never been so strong since the seizure of power by General Eyadema in 1967. Helped by the force of habit one ends up by considering here in our Africa that a proposed constitution offered as a return to "republican legitimacy" (LE MONDE of 30 November) should appear almost normal when it aims only at institutionalizing the single party and that the announcement of a presidential election in which the man in power will be the only candidate is saluted as a "proof of maturity." However, even the most undeceived African newspaper has confessed that it felt uneasy witnessing a congress during whose course each time the name of Army Gen Genassingbe Eyadema was pronounced the audience was obliged to express its approval with loud cheers.

Inspired by Zaire, cleverly linked to the return of "authenticity" (the replacement of Christian given names by their African equivalents, adoption of dress considered to be more compatible with traditions, etc.), this personality cult aims in principle at gathering around their chief of state a people who during the first years of their independence, saw frequent clashes between parties. The unhappy aspect of it is that each day it contributes more and more to make a man already befuddled by absolute power lose his sense of balance instead of inspiring the awakening of a national feeling among the peoples where tribal hatreds are still strong.

A native of the north, General Eyadema is still distrustful of the peoples of the south, who themselves imposed their law over the other ethnic groups up to the moment of seizure of power by the Army, even if certain

Ewe personalities have rallied to his regime out of opportunism. In the military units which garrison the different parts of Lome, two-thirds of the soldiers and most of the officers belong to the northern tribes. Those of the Guens and Ewes who have kept a cool head do not conceal the fact that what they fear the most is an attempted coup, led by a southerner, which would have the effect of unleashing the revenge of those soldiers.

Among the bourgeois and the intellectuals of the maritime region in general, the activities of the expatriated opposition, frequently discredited because of their past, are severely condemned. Those expatriates prepare conspiracies which are unlikely to succeed, but which put many of their relatives in considerable danger.

More French Than Before

A city of international congresses, endowed with a rather active university which is open to foreign currents of thought, Lome is the home of many cooperants. The French colony in Togo is 3,200 persons strong, larger than it was during the colonial period.... A number of large projects (hotels, oil refineries, steel mills, etc.) have required the importation of foreign experts and cooperants.

Togo obtained all the private credits that it wanted for years. It used them rather than aid and cooperation funds or the European Development Funds whose procedures were considered too complicated and too slow (they were also unwieldy when it came to parceling out "commissions," which are customary when private funds are being spent....) A rude awakening took place this summer when the bank verified a difficulty in repaying a lender. Chastely called "a consolidation of the debt," a moratorium was decreed. Henceforth, the Togolese must no longer count on the manna of private credits.

Although the prestige works profit only a very small part of the population, the beginning of a period of stagnation has caused a certain uneasiness. If it seems to be impossible for the southern clan from which he has seized power to overthrow General Eyadema, certain people are asking themselves if a few of the ambitious personalities within his entourage who seem to idolize him may not be tempted to profit from the situation. "That man has never been so alone," a Togolese told us, when the chief of state was greeting the 3,000 militants who were cheering him at party headquarters, each one wearing on his breast the regulation medallion displaying his portrait.

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CSO: 4400

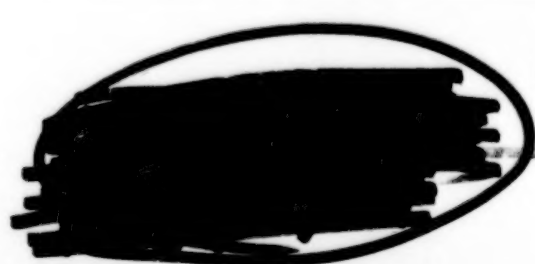
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